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VOLUME ONE

NUMBER FOUR

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

BETTER FRUIT

OCTOBER 1906

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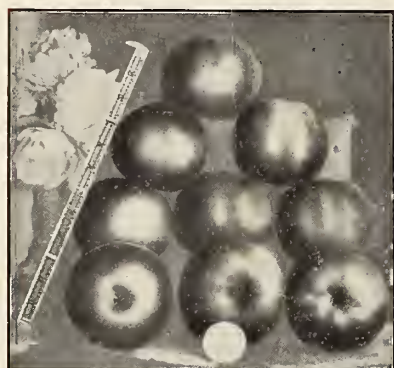
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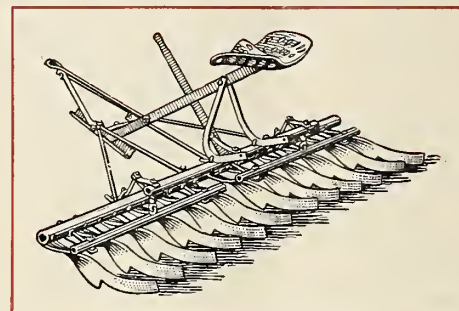
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BETTER FRUIT

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST
OF UP-TO-DATE, PROGRESSIVE FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

GRAND AND COMPLETE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AT THE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

THE fruit exhibit at the Fourteenth Irrigation Congress held at Boise, Idaho, September 3, 4 and 5, 1906, was such a grand display in regard to quality and quantity that it should convince the most skeptical of the importance and necessity of irrigation in the arid regions of the West. Idaho was particularly a fitting place for the meeting of this great Irrigation Congress, as it gave the delegates and visitors an opportunity to see the great transformation power contained in water. Looking from the car window as the train was passing through the southern part of the state, any one could not help but note the comfortable farm houses surrounded by green alfalfa fields, and thrifty looking orchards laden with a bounteous crop showing where water had exerted its life-giving power, and a few miles farther, oh! what a contrast—sand, sage brush, and sand again. Such a forcible picture as the above surely does not leave any room for argument. Idaho with its thousands of acres of available land and abundance of water is bound to be one of the garden spots of the Pacific Northwest. It is to be regretted that inasmuch as sixteen states had the opportunity to exhibit fruits raised under irrigation that Idaho and Utah were practically the only states represented. Because every one of the sixteen states grows beautiful fruit of different kinds, and they should not have missed this opportunity to show to, and impress upon the nearly two thousand delegates and visitors, and a great many of them prominent men from all over the United States, the great possibility of water applied to the right kind of soil under favorable conditions.

Idaho had the largest exhibit of fruits, and it was arranged in a very tasteful and artistic manner. In fact, the entire exhibit was located very conveniently right in the heart of the city, only a few steps from the hotels, banks, business places, and connected by electric cars with all parts of the city. The booths were arranged so as to show off the exhibits to good advantage, with plenty of light from both sides.

The exhibit of the State of Utah, which was very complete, and consisted of a great variety of apples, pears, plums, peaches, pomegranates, dried fruits, different kinds of nuts, honey, vegetables, sugar beets, cotton plants, etc., was arranged in a really artistic manner, and

the exhibit seemed to act like a huge magnet to draw and hold the people and give the gentlemen in charge of the exhibit a chance to explain the different parts of the same, and the resources of their great state, which they did willingly and very creditably.

The Irrigation Congress offered four magnificent silver loving cups as sweep-stake prizes for the best general exhibits of fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grains and grasses, and sugar beets.

Utah carried off the cup on its magnificent display of fruits.

Canyon County, Idaho, captured the trophy offered on grains and grasses.

Ada County, Idaho, took the third beautiful cup on her display of vegetables and vegetable products.

Mr. C. J. Sinsel, of Boise, offered as a special prize a handsome silver cup for the best commercial pack of apples, and Mr. E. C. Thurston, of New York, did likewise for the best packed crate of prunes. The acts of these two gentlemen are worthy of notable comment, for they have seen the importance of the packing part of the fruit industry, and have taken this great opportunity to stimulate interest in it by offering two beautiful cups.

Fremont Wood, of Boise, was the winner of the cup on the apple pack, and well he deserved it. Mr. Wood had on exhibition five boxes of apples packed in a faultless manner, and showing off the different ways of packing different sizes. The packing was done by Mr. Roy C. Brock, the manager of his large orchards, and as Mr. Brock learned the A B C of apple packing in Hood River, we feel justly proud of his achievement.

C. J. Sinsel, of Boise, captured the Thurston cup with the pack put up in his large packing house. Mr. Sinsel is an extensive packer and shipper of prunes, and has a national reputation for the high quality of his pack.

General Prizes for Fruit

First prize, consisting of a beautiful loving cup.
Second prize, a ten-dollar gold piece.
Conditions—Not less than three varieties, and twenty-four of each.

APPLES

First prize—J. H. Shawhan, Payette, Idaho, score 9, 9 varieties.
Second prize—H. C. Monce, Nampa, Idaho, score 8 11-17, 17 varieties; C. C. Eiffe, Payette, Idaho, score 9, 3 varieties; W. A. George, Boise, Idaho, score 8, 3 varieties; J. P. Miller, Moab, Utah, score 7 5-7, 21 varieties.

PEARS

First prize—J. H. Shawhan, Payette, Idaho, score 9 2-5, 10 varieties.

Second prize—J. B. Meyers, Boise, Idaho, score 9 1-4, 4 varieties; H. C. Monce, Nampa, Idaho, score 7 1-7, 7 varieties; C. C. Eiffe, Payette, Idaho, score 8 1-3, 3 varieties; Horace Meyers, Boise, Idaho, 8 1-8, 8 varieties; J. P. Miller, Moab, Utah, score 7 3-4, 8 varieties.

PEACHES

First prize—D. D. Sassar, Emmett, Idaho, score 10, 3 varieties.

Second prize—L. M. Campbell, Boise Idaho, score 9 1-3, 3 varieties; J. H. Shawhan, Payette, Idaho, score 8, 1 variety; J. P. Miller, Moab, Utah, score 8 4-5, 5 varieties; T. J. Johnson, Boise, Idaho, score 6, 1 variety; Dr. G. A. Pough, Boise, Idaho, score 8, 1 variety; E. Higgin, Boise, Idaho, score 8, 1 variety.

PRUNES

First prize—J. R. Fields, New Plymouth, Idaho, score 9 2-3, 6 varieties.

Second prize—J. H. Shawhan, Payette, Idaho, score 9 1-2, 2 varieties; J. P. Miller, Moab, Utah, score 8, 5 varieties; R. Van Gilsa, Boise, Idaho, score 7, 2 varieties; J. C. Fleming, Boise, Idaho, score 9, 1 variety.

GRAPES

First prize—John Judd, La Verkin, Utah, score 9 3-5, 10 varieties.

Second prize—Will Mohl, Lewiston, Idaho, score 8 8-9, 9 varieties.

EVAPORATED FRUIT

First prize—Jos. Atkins, St. George, Utah, 18 cases.

Second prize—Thos. Judd, La Verkin, Utah, 26 cases.

The different county exhibits were in charge of the following gentlemen:

Nez Perce County—William Mohl.
Ada County—B. F. Hearst.
Washington County—Geo. W. Triplow.
Canyon County—B. Shontz, V. D. Hannah, R. Milliken.
Brigham County—O. F. Smith.
Cassia County—A. McPherson.
Fremont County—Geo. A. Ferney.

JUDGES

A. T. Hitt, Boise, Idaho; Dr. N. G. Blalock, Walla Walla, Wash.; O. R. Ballow, Union, Oregon.

POTATOES

First prize—A. McPherson, Twin Falls, Idaho.

GRAINS

First prize—A. McPherson, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Second prize—J. L. Crowder, Boise, Idaho.

JUDGES

Prof. H. T. French, Moscow, Idaho; Prof. John Stephens, Logan, Utah, A. King, Wilson, Oregon.

GRASSES

First prize—J. L. Crowder, Boise, Idaho.
Second prize—A. McPherson, Twin Falls, Idaho.

JUDGES

Prof. Wait, Washington, D. C.; Prof. E. Nelson Washington, D. C.; Prof. Withycombe, Corvallis, Oregon.

APIARY PRODUCTS

Consisting of honey in comb, extracted honey, beeswax, stands of bees.

First prize—E. H. Atwater, Meridian.
Second prize—John Bach, Salt Lake City.

JUDGE

Arthur Hansen, Lewiston, Idaho.



PAYETTE VALLEY'S PRUNE DISPLAY

This grand display of Prunes, which took first prize, is a great credit to Payette Valley. Prunes shipped from Payette and Weiser, Idaho, have brought the highest prices this season on the Chicago market

HOOD RIVER METHODS FOR BETTER PRICES

TO grow fancy fruit is one part of the orchard industry; to sell it, another. The first to a certain extent is a science more or less definite, but selling depends upon many varying conditions. In fact, selling is a game, and to play the game and win is not easy; and still more difficult is the task of telling how it is done. However, there are certain principles that are generally applicable to all cases, and of these it is my purpose to speak. In addition, I am expected to acquaint you with the methods that Hood River has pursued which have been instrumental in securing for Hood River apples the highest prices ever paid. To show you what we have accomplished, it is but necessary for me to mention the following facts: In 1902 Hood River growers as individuals sold Spitzenbergs for 85 cents per box; in 1903 the Hood River Apple Growers Union sold at \$2.00; in 1904 at \$2.10; in 1905 at \$2.60; and already the crop for 1906 has been disposed of, and it is rumored that the price is around \$3.00 per box. I regret that I can neither affirm nor deny the figure, for the reason that by mutual agreement between the buyer and the Hood River Apple Growers Union the price for the present is confidential; yet, I am permitted to say that the price is higher than last year.

To be successful in marketing any commodity, it is necessary to produce an article of quality. Mr. A. I. Mason, who has just preceded me (and by the way, I desire to say that no one in Hood River has a more beautiful orchard than his, and no one produces a finer crop of Spitzenbergs and Newtowns, in either size or quality), has just told you in a very thorough and able manner how to select your soil, your tree, how to grow your apple, and in fact, has acquainted you with every feature of the business

Address delivered at meetings of Rogue River Fruit Growers, September 1906, by E. H. Shepard, Manager of Hood River Apple Growers Union

from the selection of the soil up to placing the apple on the packing table. The second feature of the apple business is packing properly. The third is to gain a reputation, and the fourth, to create a demand. The reputation assists in creating a demand, and the demand insures better prices. In Hood River we have adopted the system of having the association pack all the apples of its members. The union employs expert packers to do this work, and no grower is permitted to pack his own apples. By this method we are enabled to put up a pack that is absolutely **uniform**, and we are also able to **guarantee** that pack. The grower sorts his apples to the best of his judgment and ability. It is the duty of the inspector over each crew of packers to see that no apple not up to the standard is packed in the box.

We believe that if a man has one hundred boxes of good apples and throws away ten boxes and only puts up ninety boxes of fancy fruit that he will realize more money for the ninety boxes than he would have realized for the one hundred without any culling. Whether we are right or not in this assumption is of course a matter of opinion; yet I think the prices we are getting are sufficient proof to drive conviction into the mind of any doubting orchardist. We aim to make the package fancy in every respect. Each apple is wrapped with a printed wrapper, the box lined with white paper, and blue layer paper is placed between each layer, and on the top and bottom. The box is labeled with not only an attractive, but a beautiful label, being a

perfect reproduction in color and size of the wonderful Hood River apple.

Southern Oregon is doing splendid work along these lines, and first-class work and magnificent labels are doing for Southern Oregon the same good work that they are doing for Hood River. Mr. J. W. Perkins adds attractiveness to his package by placing over the top layer a beautiful mat which contains his monogram in gilt. I also understand C. Hunt-Lewis of Medford uses the same idea. Such originality and high-class packing is not only to be admired and appreciated, but is to be commended, for the reason that it is one of the features that create better prices. As a result of the good quality of the Comice pear and the attractiveness of the package, Southern Oregon realized the highest prices for these pears that have ever been paid. I cite these instances for the reason that right here in your own home you have illustrations of what high class work is doing.

One of the fundamental principles of rapid success is specialism, and it is an old law of political economy that not only the individual but the locality and the community should devote its time to a specialty if it expects to achieve the greatest success either in the financial world of wealth, or the more laudable and crowning glory of fame and honor.

I believe in specialism. Hood River believes in specialism to such an extent that we produce only two varieties of apples in quantity, the Spitzenberg and Newtown, and only one variety of strawberries, the Clark's Seedling.

When a district has ascertained the kind of fruit and the variety of fruit that it can grow to the greatest degree of perfection, I believe that the greatest degree of success will result from concentrating all efforts on that variety,



EXHIBIT OF FREMONT WOOD, BOISE, IDAHO. PACK OF APPLES TAKING CUP

producing it in quantity, creating for it a reputation which will make the demand and the demand will make the price. In proof of this line of argument I will mention a few localities that are known throughout the land: Rocky Ford is famous for its canteloupes; Southern California for her oranges and olives; Fresno for its grapes and melons; Southern Oregon for its Newtowns, Spitzenbergs and pears; Yakima for its Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, pears and peaches; Wenatchee for Winesaps and big red apples, as well as other fancy varieties; Colorado for Jonathans and other fruits; Southern Idaho for its Rome Beauties, Jonathans and pears; and Hood River for its Newtowns, Spitzenbergs, and Clark's Seedling strawberries. The success and prosperity of the individuals living in these localities engaged in specialties as compared with individuals living in localities where the orchard business is more or less general is certainly conclusive evidence. It is a great deal easier to create a demand for a commodity that is absolutely high class in every particular than to create a demand for a number of articles or fruits that are ordinary in every particular. In addition to this, the marketing of a single variety is far simpler than the marketing of a great many varieties. By having a quantity of any one variety a district is able to operate in carloads, and under the present system of refrigeration can lay its carloads down in almost any city in the Union in perfect condition. By having straight carloads of a single variety, every city in the world is open to Western fruit. Hood River has shipped straight cars to Mexico, Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, Vladivostock, England, and numerous States throughout America. Without quantity we would be compelled to market locally. To market locally means that we are compelled to put our product in the nearest market

regardless of the condition of that market, and if the same is glutted, we are forced to accept the price, however low it may be; and as many of you know, the price often comes back in red ink. On the other hand, if you have the quantity, you are in a position to place your fruit according to market conditions, and can avoid glutted markets, selecting only those that are in good condition, where there is a good demand, and a good price obtainable.

I look forward to the time when every fruit district will have facilities for taking care of ordinary fruit at home, and will send abroad only their absolutely fancy fruit. By facilities in this case, I mean the cannery, the evaporator, the fruit juice factory, the cider factory, and the vinegar factory. As an illustration of the value of such institutions I will state to you that the cannery of the Puyallup Association absorbed in one week \$7,935.29 of raspberries which were not in condition to be shipped abroad, and consequently would have been an entire loss to the growers.

The points I wish to bring out are that each district should select the fruit and the variety it can grow to perfection, then grow it in quantity and do it so well and hammer at it so hard that they will create a reputation such as we have gained. When your reputation is made, the demand created, the price is sure to follow. Again, to refer to the practical side of the question, that is, the putting up of the fancy package, I want to call your attention to the care that we take in handling the apple, and in fact, I might say the same care is necessary in handling any variety of fruit. We handle our apples as we would eggs; not because they will break but because the bruised apple is as valueless as a broken egg. In packing we do not follow the time-honored custom of stovepiping, but the golden rule. We pack in the box just such fruit as

we would be satisfied to buy if we were the purchasers and paid the price.

We put up an honest pack, a fancy pack, and the bottom layer is just as good as the middle ones, and the middle ones just as good as the top. Each specimen of fruit is perfection. As evidence of the quality of our pack I would say that the firm purchasing our apples this year bought them f. o. b. Hood River without inspection. No higher honors could be given us.

Among other details where great care should be taken, I would call your attention to the following: The proper kind of packing tables should be provided to absolutely prevent the possibility of bruising. Clean boxes are undoubtedly one of the greatest essentials in securing a good price. Apples certainly should be wiped, for the reason that the more attractive the fruit when presented to the buyer for inspection the better price he will pay. Spring wagons should always be used in hauling, as a dead axle causes more or less bruising. It is our intention not to pack any apple that shows a bruise. Wagon covers should always be used in hauling the fruit to and from the depot, otherwise the boxes will become soiled and the fruit more or less dirty and dusty inside.

I have spoken to you about producing in quantity; about growing fancy fruit and putting up a fancy package; about creating a reputation and a demand; in fact, in a general way I have told you briefly about many of the details that have been conducive in securing for Hood River prices that are the wonder of the world. All these things any locality suitable to fruit growing can do. But there is one feature I have not yet spoken of, and perhaps it is the most important of all—that is our union. The success of the Hood River Apple Growers Union speaks for itself without any comment. But you who are not familiar



APPLE ORCHARD OF FREMONT WOOD, BOISE, IDAHO

with the union's methods do not realize its value nor its benefits. The union enables you to combine the smaller quantities of individual growers and make up straight carloads. The union can put in a system of packing and inspection that secures a uniform pack and a fancy grade. The union can do business on a wholesale basis while, on the other hand, a grower can do only a small retail business, or ship his fruit on consignment. The Hood River Union raised the price on Spitzenbergs from 85 cents per box to the magnificent figure secured this year; and last, but not least, the Hood River Union last year saved its members \$7,500 on boxes, paper and spray material.

Buyers prefer to deal through unions, and are willing to pay better prices, for the reason that they are sure of a uniform pack, and feel that they are doing business with a business concern that will "make good." The same feeling they do not generally entertain toward the individual fruit grower, with whom they are seldom more than slightly acquainted. And still perhaps more important than all this in connection with the union is the fact that the union always does business on straight business principles. The advantages of a union in marketing fruit over an individual are many. Let each individual present ask himself if he is, or could be, posted daily on every market in the United States. Let him ask himself if he has time to look up the rating of every fruit buying concern that he might deal with. The grower's time is completely taken up in his orchard work,

which leaves him little time to keep posted on the markets, or become acquainted with fruit dealers. If he decides to market his fruit through a commission house, he does not have time to look up other firms, and is not in a position to make a comparison, consequently, marketing of fruit by the grower is to a great extent a matter of chance. I realize more fully than perhaps any individual present the importance of these last few remarks, for the reason that I have been manager of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union and the Hood River Apple Growers Union for three consecutive years, devoting practically all of my time to the marketing. I alone could not acquire what is absolutely necessary in the way of information in regard to conducting the business successfully and securing better prices without the assistance of two able men. In fact, the correspondence of our union requires a stenographer who practically devotes the entire day to correspondence, which goes to every principal city in the Union, and the principal apple buyers in England. In addition to this, I have associated with me a man who inspects all the fruit after it comes from the field inspectors and before it is loaded into the car, a general assistant in the work.

Now, what I wish to impress upon your minds is this: If it takes three of us all our time to do this work as well as we do it, and I do not wish to say it cannot be done better, then how can any one of you, an orchardist who is busy all day long with the care, culture, and the harvesting of your crop, singlehanded find time after your work to do what it

takes three of us all day long every day in the year to do? To become acquainted with the markets, keep in daily touch to know the best fruit firms in all the principal cities, is not an easy task, nor can it be accomplished in a short space of time. After three years of arduous labor I can only finally say that we are at last in touch with the principal buyers in all the principal cities in the United States and abroad, and that today we are receiving daily quotations and market prices from every one of these cities.

The manager's duties are many. He must understand how to put up the fruit in a fancy package for distant shipment; he must be firm in his inspection, stiff in his rejections, and treat all growers whether they be friends or not with equal fairness. Each member of your union must have a square deal, and there must be no preferences. In addition to this he must be posted on the demand and prices of every market. He must know where to place each variety you grow to get the best price.

He must be posted on the financial condition and the method of doing business of every firm where he places your union output.

Finally, I say to you, grow what your soil and climate will produce the best, learn how to put it up in the fanciest package possible, and put up only fancy fruit. Organize a union to handle it for you, and select for a manager one in whom you have confidence, a man who is recognized as having ability. Then you will be successful; for in union there is strength. In Hood River our motto is: "United we stand, divided we fall,"

APPLE ORCHARD OF MR. FREMONT WOOD

ONE of the best commercial orchards in the State of Idaho is located about seven miles south of Boise, and is owned by Mr. Fremont Wood, of Boise. It consists of about twenty-five acres of twelve-year-old trees, mostly Jonathans, Rome Beauties, and a few Ben Davis, and twenty acres of young orchard three and five years old, planted to Grimes Golden, Jonathans, and Yellow Newtown Pippins. The Jonathans and Rome Beauties seem to be the two varieties of apples particularly adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of Southern Idaho. Here they develop to the highest state of perfection; perfect in shape, color and size.

Mr. Wood uses "Better Fruit" methods in taking care of his orchards. He sprays thoroughly, cultivates, and dust mulches his orchards so as to prevent evaporation of moisture, thins judiciously, so as to grow large fruit; picks very carefully, and packs his fruit in the most approved up-to-date way. Mr. Wood secured last

season an expert apple packer, which enabled him to put on the market a strictly fancy commercial pack, which brought him good returns. He has pursued the same method this season, and it is to be hoped that the fruit growers of Idaho will follow his example so that they may profit by it financially as well as their neighbors.

In putting on the market nothing but the best, naturally a part of the crop is left to be disposed of in some other way. Mr. Fremont Wood solved the problem by putting in operation a large hydraulic press, which transforms into juice all the wormy, small and misshapen apples. By doing so he accomplishes two things. In the first place he keeps from the market a lot of poor fruit which would increase the quantity of fruit to be disposed of, and therefore lower to some extent the price of the fancy fruit, and secondly he turns into money some of the apples that would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Wood claims that the demand for

his strictly pure cider vinegar is so great that he intends putting in operation this season large generators, so as to enable him to take care of his constantly increasing trade, which amounts on an average to about \$250.00 per month. Mr. Wood has now in his cellar some 120 barrels of vinegar, and expects to make 5,000 gallons this fall.

Another branch which is developing very rapidly is the making of pure apple cider. Mr. Wood imported some of the culture (otherwise known as mother) used in the manufacture of Rhine wines, as well as the heavy French wines, and is using it in producing an article out of apple juice superior to a good many of the imported wines sold in this country. There are so many ways that second class fruit can be disposed of, and especially apples, besides putting it on the market in a green state that it should be kept off altogether. By doing so much higher prices can be realized for every box, barrel or basket of fruit offered for sale.

A COMMERCIAL PECAN GROVE AS AN INVESTMENT

AS it would be impossible in a paper of five minutes length to discuss the details of commercial pecan growing, I shall content myself by making a few statements and drawing therefrom a few conclusions:

As a broad statement I will say that any tree which is hardy, long-lived and productive of regular crops that have a ready market value at profitable prices, is worthy of extensive cultivation, and that the commercial planting of such tree under proper conditions is most likely to prove a paying investment.

Now, if the pecan is able to sustain its claim to all these characteristics, then its case is made out and it is entitled to recognition as one of the important products of that country to which it is adapted. It seems an easy matter to establish these claims since all that is necessary to prove the fact of its hardiness and long life is to refer to the stately monarchs of the forest that have withstood the storms of centuries; and to show its bearing capacity all that has to be done is to measure the nuts from some prolific, full grown tree. As to the prices to be obtained for the fruit, I will say that it is a well known fact that the better grades of pecans are now so high that they are properly classed as luxuries and practically unknown to the consuming public. There are thousands of people all over the country who have never seen any of the improved varieties that are now being introduced in the South and are yet too valuable to be put upon the market for edible purposes. This is speaking of the present, but there can be no doubt about the future when we take into consideration the phenomenal increase in the consumption of nuts that has come about during the last few years.

From the above statements the conclusion is readily drawn that pecan growing in all that portion of the United States where the nut succeeds cannot fail to be profitable when conducted by proper methods and under necessary conditions; but as commercial pecan growing is yet in its infancy, there are many nuts that will have to be cracked as the years go by. New difficulties are likely to present themselves as the in-

By S. W. PEEK, Proprietor Hartwell
Pecan Nurseries, Hartwell, Georgia

dustry grows in volume, but as has been the case in other industries the ingenuity of man will prove equal to every emergency. It is likely that some planters of pecans will in the beginning, be disappointed, because they fail to realize the enormous profits that misleading statements have led them to expect. The man who regards pecan growing as the one rosy route to fortune, and disregards the fact that this industry, like all others in the line of horticulture, offers its rewards to him only who meets the requirements, is sure to become discouraged. As in all other horticultural pursuits there are pitfalls to be avoided and enemies to be overcome.

The grower of apples, peaches, pears and oranges learned long ago that his only hope of success was through eternal vigilance. The same lesson must be learned by him who would succeed in the culture of the prince of nuts.

About three years ago I read an article on pecan culture in which the writer made the prediction that in a short time the pecan would become an important factor in the upbuilding of the material wealth of the section in which he lived.

In response to a letter from me in which I inquired whether his predictions had come true, he writes that it is being abundantly verified in the early and heavy bearing of nuts of excellent quality by practically all the standard varieties.

He states further that the old seedlings now growing in his section have become magnificent specimens and show no signs of failing. This seems to be proof sufficient that the locality in question is well adapted to pecan culture, and that now the two most important questions to be solved are what varieties are best adapted to that particular locality and what cultural methods must be adopted in order to keep the trees in vigorous growth and abundant bearing. This is only one case among many.

While the experience of this planter and that of others to like effect are not sufficient to justify the promiscuous

planting of commercial pecan groves, even in that section of our country known as the cotton belt, yet the intelligent comparison of conditions prevailing in any location where the pecan is known to be a success, with those of the place under consideration, will usually be a sufficient guide.

It can never be known definitely what the results will be from any variety of pecan in any given locality, until actual experiments have been made; but from the experience of growers in the various portions of the pecan states deductions sufficiently reliable can be made to authorize the planting of commercial groves almost anywhere in the cotton belt and in considerable adjacent territory.

It is a well known fact that there are scattered here and there, over that portion of the United States lying south of Central Illinois isolated pecan trees whose age and bearing capacity fully prove the adaptability of various localities to the growing of pecan nuts, and give some idea of the profits to be obtained from the trees as producers of money crops.

While it is true that no one should be misled by the enormous crops produced by some of these isolated trees and expect like results from every tree in his grove, still I believe that any one who wishes to embark in pecan growing will be reasonably safe in selecting as a site any of the places where these isolated trees are found, or other places where like conditions prevail. Of course intelligence will have to be exercised in the selection of varieties, and proper treatment will have to be given to the trees from start to finish, but so far as soil and climate are concerned the proof is sufficient.

Among the numerous articles on pecan growing that I have read during the last few years, I call to mind several, the central idea of which was that the surest method of getting returns from an investment in the pecan growing industry was to take stock in a corporation by which the business was conducted on a large scale. Now, there can be no objections to this plan, if the business is conducted honestly, intelligently and



EXHIBITS OF HONEY AND HONEY PRODUCTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS, BOISE, IDAHO

economically, because there are many small capitalists seeking desirable investments, who from various reasons do not wish to plant groves as individual enterprises. To such persons pecan culture as a commercial enterprise opens an inviting field; but I think it is a great mistake to hold out the idea that pecan growing is something very difficult and mysterious, requiring a great deal of horticultural learning and experience in order to make it a success.

Any farmer of ordinary intelligence can do everything necessary in connection with a pecan grove, from the planting of the trees to the gathering and marketing of the nuts. Why not? Where are the difficulties and the mysteries? There are now plenty of nurserymen who will furnish all the information necessary regarding the selection of varieties and the planting of the trees; and in addition there is the valuable information to be obtained from the experiment stations and departments of agriculture of several states. More valuable still will be the reports of experimental work sent out by the association of nut growers. Then as the after care of the trees is very much like that of other trees that are planted in orchards and groves, I cannot see why any one should be deterred from entering the field of nut growing by the difficulties that he is likely to encounter.

My idea of the pecan business is to encourage every farmer to plant a grove as a commercial enterprise. It is not necessary that every one should plant largely in the beginning, but what is to hinder the average Southern planter from having his pecan grove of one, two, ten or more acres? The cost of the trees is the only item of expense to be considered. So far as bringing the grove into bearing is concerned, this can be done practically without expense, as money-crops can be raised between the trees while they are small. My opinion of the larger owners of the South is that a large majority of them are sufficiently

intelligent to grow pecans successfully. If not so at the start, a little reading, observation and experience will fully equip them for the business.

Aside from the income from the pecan grove, which will materially supplement that from the other products of the farm, the trees will beautify the land and greatly enhance its value. On almost any farm at least one hundred trees could be planted near the house, on the lawn and along the avenues, and in a few years they would add much more to the market value of the land than all the cost of planting, even if they were not expected to ever bear a nut.

I regard it as a wise thing for every farmer to plant trees on his land and encourage his children to care for them and learn to love them. As they grow up together—the children and the trees—strong ties of attachment will be formed, and incidentally a love for home that will keep many a boy out of the vices of the city.

For this purpose what tree could be so desirable as the pecan, "whose symmetry surpasses that of the elm or the poplar, whose foliage is more delicate and beautiful than that of the water oak, whose endurance is unsurpassed by any tree of the forest and whose fruit is more valuable than that of the peach, the orange or the olive?"

During the last few years substantial progress has been made in the pecan

industry and it is a noteworthy fact that large plantings have been made in those localities where pecan growing has been given the most thorough tests, and by those men who are best prepared to judge correctly concerning the future of the industry.

As long as trees fifty years old still show vigor and increasing productiveness, and young trees of the best varieties grow vigorously and bear at an early age, it will require some strong proof to convince the thinking man that the pecan is more ornamental than useful, adapted to the yard and the lawn, but unsuited to the demands of commerce.

It seems to me that nothing of a speculative character can offer greater inducements to the owner of lands within easy reach of the cities and larger towns, than the planting of pecan groves. Rural life is every year becoming more attractive, and as the free delivery of mails penetrates the country districts, and railways eliminate the distances to the business centers, the proper and popular thing for the business men of the cities to do will be to make their homes in the country.

What could be more attractive as a location for a home to the man who is fleeing from the crowded city than a well selected building site surrounded by a beautiful pecan grove? In a case like this price would hardly be considered; getting the place would be the point.

I am so thoroughly convinced that few industries offer as great inducements as pecan growing to those who are seeking permanent investment, that I cannot refrain from using this opportunity of encouraging young men to invest their savings in land suitable for nut growing and as opportunity offers plant them in the best varieties of pecans. The grove can be so managed as to be self-sustaining while the trees are young and will not in the least interfere with the conduct of other business. As the years go by the grove will increase in value, and in a comparatively short period will become an estate worth many times the cost of acquiring. This is one class of futures in which I wish I could induce thousands of young men to spend their money.

Now a word of encouragement to the nut grower and to him who contemplates entering this field of labor. As it is not all of life to live, the question of dollars and cents in any line of industry is not the only one to be considered.

In the matter of selecting our daily food we have wandered far from the path of nature and have brought upon ourselves a train of evils—we have become a nation of dyspeptics.

He will be a benefactor who aids in teaching nature lessons and helps to convince our people the fact that it is not from the uncertain products of the packing house that we are to look for rosy-cheeked children and strong-nerved adults, but from nature's own tonics and tissue builders—fruits and nuts.

THE SMALL ORCHARD

THAT small orchardists achieve comparatively unusual results has long been a recognized fact, and of late has come particularly under our observation, consequently we have made it a point to investigate, and we believe our conclusions may be of some interest in a general way. We are quite certain they will be of value to the man of moderate means, particularly to the

intending orchardist who has a family that he must support and educate on the income the orchard may provide. We have observed that indeed frequently the small place turned off some phenomenal yields compared to the big orchard, and our particular attention has been drawn to the splendid quality and uniformity of fruits produced from small tracts. We find the small orchardist (and by

small we mean from five to twenty acres) gives his place an undivided attention that is different in the large orchard. It is a fact that in some instances we have actually found an orchardist who knew every tree in his orchard just as he knew each individual in his community. Each tree receives attention similar almost to the care given each child in a family. By the aid of his family of children the small orchardist can do the highest class work, for each one by doing the same work year after year becomes expert, and moreover your own family have a personal interest that cannot be hired, and will follow instructions in a way that cannot be secured through employed help.

The man with a small orchard can prune every tree and shape it as it should be, which is perhaps one of the most important features of orcharding. While a man may know just how to prune a tree, no two trees are exactly alike, and it is next to an impossibility to tell a man how to prune. A man who has twenty acres can do all of his cultivation alone, and do it just as it should be done, and just when it should be done, and as often as is necessary to ever retain the all necessary dust mulch. If an orchardist has a small orchard, he can personally handle one spray nozzle and direct the man holding the other, insuring, if he understands his business, a thorough and perfect spraying and produce practically an absolutely clean crop of fruit. The thinning can be done by his own family, and be personally superintended while in process, so that not only a uniformity in size can be produced, but a fancy size which in bulk will equal or exceed the quality produced without proper thinning, and realize a great deal more money. We have known fancy three and a half tier apples to bring \$3.00 and four and a half tier to sell for \$1.50 per box, while nobody wanted the five tier.

In packing and harvesting the crop it is a far easier matter to secure careful handling and less bruising with your own family, whose necessities and comforts depend on your results than through the ordinary employee whose thoughts are ever on the meal hour and his pay day.

Another point worthy of consideration is that from the stock on a small farm manure piles up in sufficient quantity to be of great value as a fertilizer. We do not mean that the large orchard



VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS AT THE HOME OF EDGAR WILSON, BOISE, IDAHO, WHILE AT THE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

is not an attractive commercial proposition, but simply desire to convince the man of small means that in the orchard business he finds perhaps the only business where small capital has the advantage over big capital.

Consequently, we believe that fruit growing in a prosperous community holds out advantages for the man of moderate means over any other vocation, estimated simply on a basis of commercial net profits, to say nothing of the many advantages of the independent outdoor and healthy life. And more than this, the orchardist can grow all the table delicacies in the way of fruits and vegetables, raise his own chickens and have plenty of fresh eggs, cream, milk and butter, all of which are more or less luxuries in a city, and indeed so costly that people of ordinary means are compelled to buy sparingly; but this is another story, therefore we will return

to the subject, and conclude by citing the case of an orchardist we know personally who has just twenty acres. When he went into the business he had only money enough to buy the land, some eight years ago. But he worked, and when he did not have work at home, or when he was short of necessary cash for living expenses, he worked out. Today we do not know a more perfectly kept orchard, or a more beautiful one. And last year in his district there was not a man who produced a fancier crop in either size, quality or appearance, and few equaled him. Eight years ago just enough money to buy the land, and today he won't take \$30,000 for his orchard, and it pays good interest on this valuation.

There is a good object lesson. It opens up a new life for many a city man of moderate means. What he has done you can do

MR. J. F. LITTOOY OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.

MR. J. F. LITTOOY, horticultural inspector for Snohomish County, has achieved such wonderful success through his official position in this county that it seems fitting to us to comment upon his work, and cite his results as a model. Five years ago the resources of Puyallup Valley in the fruit industry were practically undeveloped, and as a fruit district it was unknown. Today it figures prominently in the world, and in less than three years the output of raspberries and blackberries alone will exceed \$100,000. Land five years ago suitable for fruit culture had practically but little value. Land in the Puyallup Valley a few years ago, farming land, was exceedingly low in price, but today on fruit land prices range from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre, and it is but a question of time when similar lands in Snohomish County will be worth just as much. Mr. Littooy has been untiring in his energy, and in addition to inspection work has made it a personal matter to give every land owner the benefit of his

personal experience and excellent advice. He has succeeded in organizing the growers in the county, and annually this county publishes what is known as a year book, which, by the way, is the handsomest thing ever published by any county that we know of. His field of work seems to have covered great scope. His opinion is viewed with such high consideration by the county commissioners that through them he is able to secure almost any assistance that he sees fit to ask for, for the county's benefit.

The good that can be accomplished by the right man in the right place is unlimited. As a sample of what Mr. Littooy has done, we would cite the fact that he persuaded the county to defray the expenses of Professor Whitney, of the State College, to visit every auxiliary association in the interest of dairying. Associated in this work was the Deputy Dairy Inspector, Mr. Hansen. Through the combined efforts of these three the dairying industry was improved and bettered in every way. The success

achieved through these meetings was so great that Mr. Littooy persuaded the county commissioners to appropriate \$80 per month for six months to continue the work. If inspectors in other counties would assume the responsibility that Mr. Littooy has assumed, and put in the same amount of energy, each county where the fruit industry is prominent could achieve the same amount of success, and get the same lasting results in the fruit business as Snohomish County secured in the dairying interest. There seems to be no limit to the field of work that Mr. Littooy assumes, for the reason that he interests himself in caring for the new settler, by not only telling him what to grow, what is best adapted to his soil, but how to do it.

So thoroughly has Mr. Littooy done his work in Snohomish County that fruit land is now worth \$150 an acre and up. Nothing shows better the evidence of his ability, or more recognition of his results than the fact that he has been offered a position by the Wenatchee Fruit Company at \$2,400 per year.



PICKING YELLOW NEWTOWNS IN THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY

Apples from this famous valley were the first exported to Europe, and that they are able to hold the export trade is shown by the increasing shipments made from year to year

THE NATIONAL APPLE DAY

IN conformity to the expressed resolution of numerous national organiza-

JAS. HANDLEY, Quincy, Illinois

tions, among which can be mentioned the National and International Apple Shippers Associations, National Shippers League, American Nurserymen's Association, American Apple Growers Congress, and state, district and county horticultural association too numerous to be mentioned, the third Tuesday of each October has been fixed for the date to be observed annually and perpetually as National Apple Day.

The emergencies of many past years and the exceptional conditions of the present year manifest the wisdom of having such day, for the purpose of concentrated thought and action for the promotion of the national fruit and the best interests of a class of horticulturists who have many millions at stake.

For the past few years the apple crop was comparatively a failure and the necessity of having such a day was not as apparent as it is now that we are favored with a super-abundant crop, having more apples than can be apparently utilized to the best advantage, there is a clearer necessity for such a day to point out the ways in which such a large aggregate crop can be utilized to the best benefits to the public and the satisfactory remunerative efforts to the apple growers.

There are remedies for all evils. There are ways and means for conquering the firmest opponents and surmounting the most extreme difficulties.

Bearing in mind the loss to many orchardists on account of the failure of crops for the past several years and confronted with the present situation, that the abundant crop of this year is a glut on the markets, and many orchardists are allowing the fruit to rot because the price offered is not sufficient to warrant the picking and sorting, packing and barreling, there should be some measure of relief for the toilers and some ways pointed out to reward earnest endeavor.

It would seem to the casual observer that the abundant and perhaps too abundant

crop of the present year was no more helpful to many orchardists than the failure of crops in the past several years. Such orchardists should learn how to utilize the blessing of a full crop and after selling the fancy and No. 1 apples should be advised as to the best methods of handling their No. 2s and by-products to the best advantage.

At a recent meeting of apple growers, one of the most successful orchardists in the United States said for the past forty years he had realized more remunerative returns from the quality of apples less than No. 1 and the by-products than any other of the products of the orchard. It should be remembered that genuine vinegar, cider, champagne, alcohol and brandy can be manufactured from apples; also jellies, marmalade and apple butter. One of these days it is to be hoped there will be a striking advance in the process of evaporating apples which has been lagging in the rear for the past half century. With the exception of drying apples by the sun, it has been well stated there has been no improvement of the process of kiln-drying apples for the past fifty years.

Every apple-growing district has its own environments and it is up to the apple growers whether they will solve problems affecting their own best interests, or whether they will pass them by with the most careless indifference.

It has been wisely suggested that if different communities would inaugurate cold storage houses and hold their apples until a satisfactory price were offered, it would be greatly to their advantage.

On National Day, which falls on October 16 this year, it is to be hoped that there will be a general diet of apples all over the country; that many new methods of cooking may be introduced, and that all hospitals, orphan asylums and beneficent institutions generally will be remembered. To supply such a demand will

take at least a half million barrels of apples in this country and this no doubt will be the means of leading to a more frequent appreciation of the health-giving qualities and a more general consumption on family tables.

It is, therefore, earnestly urged that every community will make some effort to observe the day in some manner commensurate with its importance. If such measures are carried out there is an assurance beyond any peradventure of profits in countless ways to those who are struggling to provide the best fruit.

With each passing year there is a largely increasing acreage of orchards and some steps must be taken to demonstrate their worth in the country at large.

E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Illinois, who has taken more interest in trees and shrubbery than any other man living in Western Illinois, who has been honored with the presidency of the American Park and Outdoor Association, and for twenty years president of the Quincy Park and Boulevard Association, a very keen and close observer of flowers and fruits in all their stages, is a most earnest advocate for making the apple blossom the national flower. During the past two or three years he has spent much time in Japan and has closely observed the many lessons this nation has taught the world in the love of blossoms and flowers. Two of their greatest national festivals are in the spring, Cherry Blossom Day, not a fruit-bearing tree, and in the autumn Chrysanthemum Day. These trees are purely ornamental. If the Japanese were fortunate enough to grow apples, they would certainly put National Apple Day above and beyond all other considerations.

From the best information before us, we are inclined to think the choice of a national flower, handsome though it is, is a wild fruitless weed—the goldenrod. The blossom of the apple tree is a delicate pink and white; the bloom of the wild crab apple tree is the same color and the choicest blossoms of spring, the crab apple trees, give an odor sweeter than any other spring blossom. It is probably well known that the double-flowering crabs are native of and imported from Japan. The blossom submitted for the national flower comes from a tree widely known all over the United States. Its fruit product is familiar from Maine to Washington and all along the Pacific Coast and from Canada to Texas.

The proposition for having a National Apple Day is comparatively new. The third Tuesday of October last year was the first attempt to recognize the day. And although the efforts made were faint and feeble in many places, still a great good was accomplished.

It is the hope that there will be a more vigorous fanning of the flames of enthusiasm for the date this year and that a far more creditable record will be made.

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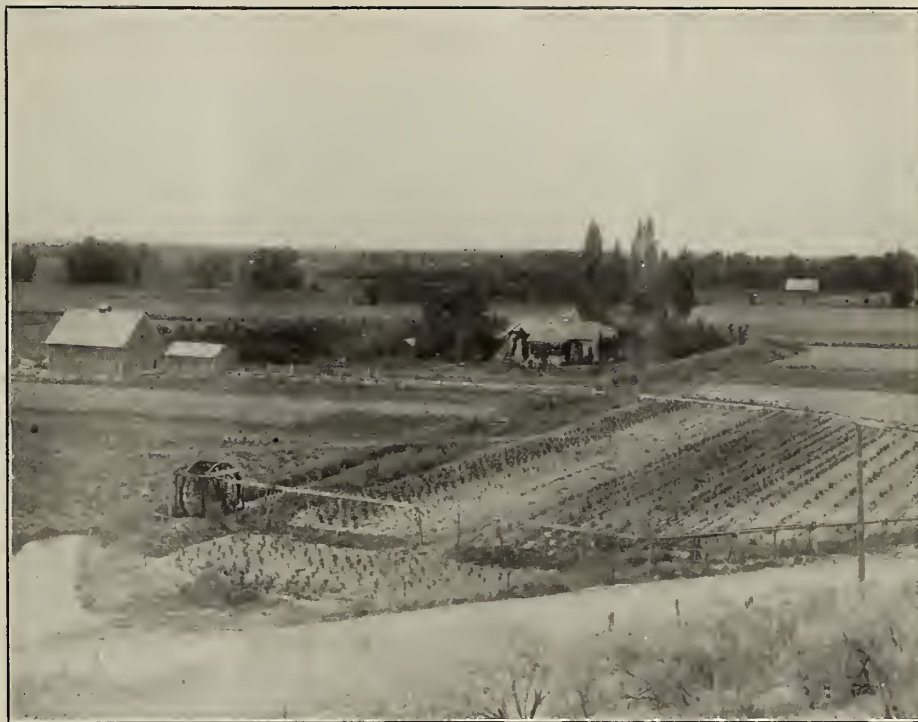
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FARM SCENE IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

The above farming scene is one out of hundreds that can be found in the southern part of Idaho. These pretty homes are surrounded with thrifty orchards, evergreen alfalfa fields and acres of sugar beets, bringing wealth and content to the owners, and the mainspring of it all, WATER, is found in great abundance in Southern Idaho. The ground being practically level, most of the water is taken out of the irrigating ditches by means of water-wheels, which lift the water in buckets and empty it in a flume, and from there it is carried all over the farm

ROSES: SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE SUGGESTIONS AS TO PLANTING, BUYING, ETC.

WM. S. SIBSON

ROSES, as a general rule, should, if possible, be planted in the fall—the earlier

after October 15 the better. When ground and weather conditions are favorable they can, however, be planted with safety and success at any time up to the end of March, and in some seasons and localities even later. In districts where the winters are very cold, spring planting is better, as the plants then have time to become well established before winter arrives. Where the thermometer gets around zero in winter, the choice of varieties is greatly reduced, but with a little protection the majority of roses will survive a temperature of say ten to fifteen degrees of frost, and many of them are safe at zero or even lower.

Plant then, if practicable, your roses in the fall. Prepare your beds by spading deeply and mixing in with the soil a liberal dressing of well-decayed barnyard manure. Spread out the roots nicely and cover with good soil which should be trodden firmly round the plants, leaving the surface loose and friable. Mulch the surface around the plants with a few inches deep of straw or well-rotted manure. Your roses are then ready to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

Although the initial cost is somewhat greater, good field grown bushes are the cheapest in the long run, and the results far more satisfactory and more quickly obtained than can be had from the small hothouse grown plants that are frequently set out.

While it is quite the exception to meet any one who does not admire and love roses, we do occasionally meet some

one who considers the trouble and alleged difficulties of culture entail more work than the results will justify. On investigation, it is usually found that such people have met with failure and disappointment in rose growing. They have ordered either from irresponsible and plausible traveling peddlers who have exhibited exaggerated and highly-colored plates, or else they have selected varieties from some beautifully illustrated catalogue, with the result that either the plants have been entirely unsuited to the soil and climate or if they have survived at all they have proved entirely different from the beautiful picture upon the strength of which the roses were selected and ordered. This sending out of roses (and other plants) that are not true to name and description, has done much to injure the legitimate business of responsible dealers and growers who are particular to give their customers exactly what they buy and what is conservatively described and illustrated in their catalogues. There are numerous classes of rose buyers—all more or less particular in their selections—many of them taking an abiding interest in the varieties they select. How cruel and disappointing it is then after a rose lover has tended and nursed some special favorite, to find upon its blooming a flower altogether different from and inferior to that expected, or perhaps something which we have already had in our garden and discarded as unsuitable and worthless!

Of course, the inference to be drawn from the foregoing remarks is that roses should be procured from a responsible source. Many such exist in the trade if



PEAR ORCHARD OF HORACE MYERS, BOISE, IDAHO

The pears grown in this orchard are mostly of the d'Anjou variety and sold as high as \$7.50 a box on the New York market. Two years ago the pears shipped from this orchard averaged \$5.50 per box and last year about \$3.50 per box. Those prices show the high quality of fruit produced here

you will only try to find them. As we consult a physician when we are sick, or a lawyer when we want law, so we should buy from a rose specialist when we want roses. Every home can and should be beautiful with roses—climbing roses, rambling roses, creeping roses, standard roses; tea, hybrid tea, and perpetual roses may be had in such varied rich and beautiful colors, of such vigorous and healthy growth and at such reasonable prices that there is really no excuse for neglecting this means of embellishing our homes, and it should be remembered that

it takes no more room or trouble to grow good varieties than it does to grow the poorest trash.

I can not, in the limited space at my disposal, enter into details and descriptions of varieties, for are they not to be found in the rose catalogues? I will, however, be glad to send brief cultural directions, free, to any one desiring them and to give my best advice to any novice in rose culture desirous of learning what varieties of the queen of flowers are suitable for any particular section of the country.

WALNUT GROWING IN OREGON

THE secretary of this Association wrote me and some months ago

COL. HENRY DOSCH

requested I should prepare a paper on this subject so very near my heart. I told him I thought the time for a lecture on this subject had passed by, but that I would give him a heart-to-heart talk, so to speak, in regard to the planting of the Royal walnut. Particularly so, inasmuch as there has appeared within the last two months in the press some statements which were not only erroneous but very misleading and mischievous, and which were evidenced by the fact that a great many people have called upon me at my house; and I have also received a great many letters since that time (much to my annoyance), not only from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but even from Montana and the Dakotas and as far east as Minnesota, thus proving the truth of the old adage that a misstatement travels faster and farther than the truth.

One of these statements was made by a gentleman, I do not recall his name, anyway he is supposed to be the manager of the largest orchard in Oregon (that of Mr. Prince, near Dundee), a man supposed to know by reason of his position what he is talking about, and he has made this statement: that the walnut will grow in any kind of soil.

Well, now, let me tell you it will not do anything of the kind. The walnut will not grow in "any" kind of soil, even in the favorable conditions of our beautiful state of Oregon, and the best evidence I can give you is on my own ground, and my own failure to raise walnuts on soil not adapted to walnut raising.

It is now twenty years about, yes, a little over, when I first took up this subject of walnut culture, and I studied it thoroughly and thought I was going to surround my place with beautiful walnut trees and by and by leave an inheritance to my children growing out of these trees. But I was doomed to great disappointment.

I bought the trees first in California, paid \$1.50 apiece for them, and planted them with great care, and have been caring for them ever since. I have raised walnuts from imported stock; planted them myself, and have given away hundreds of trees to see if they would do well on the Pacific Coast. Now my twenty-four-year-old walnut trees are twelve feet high, and my fifteen-year-old walnut trees are that high (measuring with his hand about three feet), and instead of reaping two to three hundred bushels of walnuts from my trees, I have not any. This is the best evidence that I can give you that walnuts will not grow in all

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E. E. SAMSON, MANAGER

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

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Hood River, Oregon, July 31, 1906.
The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
Gentlemen: For twenty-five years I was engaged in the cider making business in Illinois, and used all of the up-to-date screw presses. I am gratified to say that none of them gave anything like the satisfaction the Hydraulic Press and outfit does that I bought of your Company last year (1905) through your representative, Mr. Charles Davidson, of this place (Hood River, Oregon).

CHARLES DAVIDSON, HOOD RIVER, OREGON
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M. L. EMERY & SON.

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LA GRANDE, OREGON

Frank A. Cram

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APPAREL
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Newtowns, Spitzenbergs, and a few other
acceptable varieties for pollenizers. Also
cherry, pear and peach trees of the leading
varieties adapted to this vicinity.

Past seasons we have been unable to supply
the demand, and our stock for this season is
limited; would therefore suggest that orders
for the coming season should be filed at an
early date. Address

H. S. GALLIGAN

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Phone Farmers 349

soils, in Oregon or anywhere else. Hence, I say such statements are mischievous and I cannot believe this gentleman made the statement referred to. I think he was misinformed because no intelligent man will make such a statement. And yet, on that same soil, I have an apple and cherry trees fifty years old that have bushels and bushels of fruit on them. At the same time I planted walnuts I planted chestnuts, some of them are now thirty feet high and loaded with nuts. I have the American black walnut thirty and forty feet high loaded with nuts, but the English walnut (or properly speaking, the French walnut), will not grow nuts on "any" soil and I am afraid I will have nothing for my labor. I am disappointed for my children, they will have nothing to live on after I am gone. Not from the walnuts, anyway. And I want to say to you before you plant walnut trees, examine your soil first.

In walnut culture, as I have stated, there are three things absolutely necessary. One is the proper variety, another is the soil, the third is generation, which I cannot explain now. These three are the essentials and if I give one the preference, it is the soil. That is the "main-spring," but they are all equally essential and equally necessary.

Now, as to variety. I have experimented with, and have on my ground ten or twelve varieties; the old English walnut, German walnuts, French and other varieties, and I have brought it right down to three that are best adapted to Oregon; of course I am just speaking of our soil, climate and conditions here.

The first of these is the Franquette, the most profitable walnut that grows, and then it is the sure bearer—and I might say here that all walnut trees are dioecious, that is, they are both male and female. To go back to the Franquette, it is not so susceptible to the early frosts because it starts out a little late, and then they give you a magnificent, large nut.

The next one I select is the Mayette, very fine and well flavored. It has a thin, yellow skin inside the shell and when this is pulled off it has a finer flavor. It is more delicate, a little more susceptible to diseases of the walnut, which, by the way, have already reached Oregon and touched a few of my trees, but this can be overcome by watching. Then they are not so prolific as the Franquette.

The third variety is the Chaberte. This is a variety sought after by confectioners because the shell is easily opened and the kernel comes out whole. The ladies like them, because they can handle them with their gloves on.

So, in planting walnut trees, I would take these three varieties. If I were going to plant six trees I would take three Franquette, two Mayette, and one Chaberte. In that proportion I would plant them.

Then the next thing is soil. Oregon has all kinds of soil. The walnut does not want a very rich soil, nor does it want a poor, sandy soil, because when it gets to a certain height it will stop growing unless you fertilize. But it takes kindly to light loam, gravelly loam or rocky, I do not care how rocky so long as it is loose, so you can put a spade down ten or twelve inches any time of the year. If you can't do this in the summer time don't you plant a walnut there. It will grow, of course, like mine, fifteen years old and about four feet high.

It was my hobby to introduce new and different varieties and plant them, so if one fails there will be others to fall back

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on. I started in twenty years ago and am now gratified to see that walnut planting has taken such a hold on our people; it is the best thing. Go ahead and plant walnuts until you get the valley full of them and can supply the world. We have the climate and soil for it, in fact, can grow larger walnuts than are raised anywhere else in the world, much larger than those grown in England, France or Germany. We have the best soil. But you do not want to plant the varieties that come out early. That is another thing Mr. Burbank stated; they asked him about that, too, and he recommended the planting of the Santa Rosa. I do not know for what reason, whether one of his own or not. He stated particularly that one advantage of the Santa Rosa was that it started out early in the spring. Now that would just kill it the first thing for Oregon: Mr. Burbank writes for California and I expect he has done great things for California. The best thing he has done for Oregon is the Burbank potato. That is a monument to him that will outlast all his other creations. But the Santa Rosa walnut will not fit Oregon. Plant those varieties that will do good here in Oregon.

Another thing is generation. You want to get the tree or nut through the first generation: through the original tree from the old country, or trees from original trees, first generation. That is what you want for this climate for the reason that our peculiar soil and climatic conditions are such here that the second generation nuts are a little larger than the first generation. In other countries they seem to reduce themselves, but here they grow larger. Nor does it make any difference whether you buy a grafted tree or whether you buy a tree grown from a first generation nut. Perhaps, my friends, you may have seen it stated that the nuts growing from grafted trees were better and larger than from trees grown from the first from a first generation nut. Now, my experience has taught me (I have both the grafted and the other kind), that I have just as fine nuts from my little trees grown from seed as from the others, have had one of them bear five years from the seed. There is another thing, I have one little tree which gave me seventeen beautiful nuts five years from the seed, but it has never done anything since, just the same size now it was then. If it was forty or fifty feet high with ten bushels on, just think, at fifteen cents a pound, I could pay carfare and go all around and preach walnuts. So you must not make a mistake when you plant walnuts.

To show you what set me thinking is that I have seen walnuts here that never bore nuts, trees forty years old. The staminate blossom would appear weeks ahead of the pistillate and they could not be fertilized. Then, again, I have seen trees, the oldest trees planted in Oregon, brought over by a settler in what we used to call the Old Dutch settlement, now Aurora. He brought this nut from Germany. That tree is now seven feet in circumference; of course it is the old hard shell English walnut, but shows what a good tree, the right variety for this climate, will do. Now we have so much better varieties. Right across the river some German walnuts were sent over and planted six or seven years ago and they have already gathered nuts from these trees. All this goes to show the success of the walnut in Oregon.

DON'T YOU DO IT PAY RETAIL PRICES FOR OLD CARRIED-OVER GRASS SEEDS

WHEN YOU CAN PURCHASE NEW SEED DIRECT AT WHOLESALE
WRITE FOR PRICES OF JUST WHAT YOU WILL WANT

J. J. BUTZER, Seedsman
190 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

I say you cannot make a mistake, if, among your other varieties you plant some walnuts, because if the others fail you are sure to have a crop from your walnuts. They are not a particle of trouble after they are started, no pruning, all you have to do is pick up the nuts: you don't even have to gather them—they fall down. Just pick them up and fix them for sale, dry them a little and take them to market.

After your trees are planted you might keep the little branches cut off, but keep the top of the tree growing until it is seven or eight feet high. When they commence to crowd each other (they will probably be thirty feet apart at first), cut them out, that is all. You will have them for yourself and for your children's children.

My soil is very heavy, cold soil and it is almost impenetrable. If I dig a hole three feet deep in the winter time the water stands in it all day. In the summer time I would have to dig the hole with a pick, and it is only trees that spread out and surface root that will grow on such soil, and trees that have a tap root that has to go down deep, it stops. In sport we dynamited an old stump and made a hole 10 feet deep and planted a tree there and that little tree grew to "beat the band." It grew two or three feet a year. It is now fifteen feet high, but the tap root has struck the rock and it cannot grow any more. The minute your tree strikes that it stops growing. So don't make that mistake. Select the soil that is adapted for walnut growing, loose loam, then you will have no trouble in getting nuts.

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Refer to First National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.; Phoenix National Bank, Wall St., New York; Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill., or to any responsible firm in the fruit trade East or West.

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IMPORTANT FRUIT STORAGE EXPERIMENTS INAUGURATED AT IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION

IOWA orchards are producing a superabundance of fall apples and a proportionate scarcity of late winter fruit. This is particularly the case in the northern half of the state where there is a great scarcity of hardy varieties of good winter apples. This condition presents two problems of economic importance:

The cold storage of fall varieties, thereby lengthening their season and making it possible to distribute the crop to more distant markets and also at better prices to the grower. The storage of fall sorts for local market and home consumption in winter as a substitute for late varieties. The aggregate amount of fall apples which annually goes to waste in Iowa is enormous. With apple storage facilities and proper methods of handling the fruit both before and after it is stored there can be no doubt that much of this loss might be prevented and thousands of dollars which are sent out of the state would remain in the hands of the Iowa fruit grower.

While it is well known that the supply of winter apples from the orchards in Iowa does not meet the demand for home consumption, yet few if any realize the extent to which apples are imported into Iowa from other states. From inquiry among the leading lines of railroads as to the number of barrels shipped in from October 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905, and also from the dealers, it is estimated that during the period referred to the cities of Iowa bought from outside of the state 364,000 barrels of apples which at the conservative figure of \$2.50 per barrel means an aggregate cost of \$912,000. It should also be remembered that this refers only to the urban population which represents but one-third of the total population of the state.

It has been clearly demonstrated by carefully conducted cold storage experiments that many of the fall varieties of apples can be kept two and three months beyond their normal period in first-class condition. A variety varies much in its storage quality under different soil and climatic conditions, and while the leading commercial varieties grown in Iowa have already been tried in storage in older fruit-growing sections yet these tests do not apply to Iowa conditions and the value of Iowa fruit for storage has not yet been determined.

The Horticultural Section of the Iowa Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Division of Pomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, is taking up the investigation of a number of important problems connected with the cold storage of apples grown in this state. Observations are to be made on the keeping quality of different varieties of Iowa apples as related to the age of the tree, the type of soil upon which it is grown, whether it is grown under sod or under clean tillage, the degree of maturity of the fruit, the question of immediate versus delayed storage, of wrapped versus unwrapped fruit, and of a small package versus barrels. The work will be conducted by Mr. H. J. Eustace, expert in fruit storage investigations of the Division of Pomology, in co-operation with Professor S. A. Beach of the Iowa Experiment Station.

THE fruit growers of Oregon should make every effort to have a large exhibit of fine fruit at the annual meeting held in January of the State Horticultural Society, the officers of which have done good work, and are assured beautiful cups for the best display of the different varieties from the following houses and nursery firms.

Dryer, O'Malley & Co., cup on Arkansas Blacks.
Bell & Co., cup on Wagener.
W. B. Glafke Co., cup on Baldwins.
Mark Levy & Co., cup on Spitzenbergs.
Page & Son, cup on Winter Pears.
McEwen & Koskey, cup on Jonathans.
Pearson & Page Co., cup on Hyde's King.
Levy & Spiegl, cup on Winesaps.
Oregon Nursery Co., cup on English Walnuts.
Gile & Co., Salem, cup on Italian Prunes.
Oregon Gas & Spray Co., cup on Ortleys.
D. M. Dunne & Co., cup on Lady Apples.
State Horticultural Society, cup for best general display.

The Woodburn Nurseries, of Woodburn, and John Pilkington Nursery, of Portland, have also consented to donate cups. For what display these two will be given has not been decided.

Right here we wish to state that only members of the State Horticultural Society can compete for the above cups. In the past cups have been won by fruit growers who were not aware of this fact, and several unpleasantnesses have arisen. In order to prevent that in the future it should be made one of the conditions printed in the circulars, that all exhibitors must be members of the Oregon State Horticultural Society. This society is doing a great deal of good for the fruit industry, and we consider it the duty of every fruit grower in the State of Oregon whether he exhibits or not to be a member.

THE Gem State Rural, published by Mr. A. E. Gipson, of Caldwell, Idaho, is a very popular paper, covering a two-fold field, i. e., that of a local paper, and a horticultural paper. We have read many instructive articles in this paper, and we admire the good work Mr. Gipson is doing in assisting the grower with valuable methods, which are equalled only by the splendid work the paper is doing in promoting the development of Payette Valley.



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MAYETTES AND FRANQUETTES

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BARTLETT PEAR TREES

First-Class Yearlings

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Specialist in Nut Trees and Fine Ornamentals
Full Line of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

P. O. Box 242, Portland, Oregon

THE Oregon Spray & Gas Company has just been incorporated under the laws of Oregon, and are now doing business at 194 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. No firm ever incorporated in the State of Oregon, or in the Northwest, for that matter, has been of greater interest to orchardists than the Oregon Spray & Gas Company, for the reason that this new company will deal exclusively in supplies for the orchardists, and we might add that it is the only company so engaged exclusively that we know of in the Northwest. So far as we are informed at the present, the main features of their business will be the Niagara Gas Sprayer and the lime and sulphur solution for San Jose Scale.

In reference to the Niagara Sprayer we desire to say that they are now used in Southern Oregon, Yakima, and in various localities. In a year nine of the Niagara Sprayers have been sold in Hood River. Every orchardist that we have ever heard of who has purchased a Niagara Sprayer is not only satisfied, but thoroughly pleased; in fact, we feel justified in saying from reports from different users that the Niagara Sprayer is giving universal satisfaction. It is a well known fact that the San Jose scale has been one of the most dreaded of all fruit diseases. In fact, had not a timely remedy been discovered in the nature of a chemical combination of lime and sulphur the orchard industry would have been laid waste by the scale. It is now considered that salt is of very little if any value. Orchardists who have used the lime and sulphur find that after this spray is applied wherever the spray is thoroughly put on, the scale is practically wiped out of business. After using lime and sulphur the scale will rub off from a limb where it is bad just like so much dry powder. From the fact that San Jose scale multiplies by billions, and for the reason that so far the scale still exists to a greater or less extent all over the whole country, it is absolutely necessary for every orchardist to spray, even though he has no scale; an up-to-date orchardist not only considers it advisable to spray as a preventive, but an absolute necessity as a matter of protection. Every orchardist who has scale either in his orchard or in his district should correspond with this firm. The time has come when every orchardist who has five acres or more of orchard cannot afford to be without a power sprayer. If any man who has used a hand pump in spraying his orchard will afford an agent who has a power sprayer for sale an opportunity to set the machine up on his place and use it for one day, we think we are safe in saying that he will

never again use his hand pump. It is really the duty of every fruit grower to possess the power sprayer if he wants to do thorough and efficient work. We say it is his duty, for the reason that we believe the extra profit that he will realize from clean fruit, the result of a power sprayer over what he would ordinarily get with a hand machine will be so great that we believe he cannot continue to use a hand pump.

The personnel of the Oregon Spray & Gas Company is as follows: Jas. H. Reed, president; R. A. Lamberson, vice president; F. A. Frazier, secretary and treasurer; Theo. Dosch, general sales agent.

Mr. Reed is prominent as fruit inspector for Multnomah County; Messrs. Frazier and Lamberson are well known to the fruit world, having been for many years in the employ of the Portland Seed Company; and Mr. Dosch is known to many orchardists as sales agent for the Niagara Sprayer during the past year. In fact, we are personally acquainted and have been for some time with each of the above gentlemen, and it is our opinion that they are not only well known in the fruit world, but that they understand their business and are entitled to the support of all orchardists. They are certainly doing a good work in incorporating a company devoted to handling exclusively orchard supplies. It is just such specialism that gets results. The Oregon Spray & Gas Company has the exclusive agency for the Niagara Gas Sprayer for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada and Utah, and we would suggest that any orchardist who has nothing better than a hand pump, or who knows of any scale in his orchard or in his district, send to the Oregon Spray & Gas Company for their catalogue. We commend this firm to orchardists, for the reason that we believe they are dealing in first class goods of interest to every man engaged in growing fruit.

ONE of our personal and intimate friends said: "Better Fruit" will be high class in every respect, even if it don't pay a cent." We are willing to be judged? If we have made good, if its articles are valuable and instructive, do your part by subscribing, and we will do the rest, and make "Better Fruit" a financial success, which it well deserves.

W. M. LADD

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Spring and Summer is the time to fight woolly aphis, and Tobacco Dust is the preparation to use in fighting it. Tobacco Dust is safe and effective, and is a valuable fertilizer for the trees as well. It is recommended by the Missouri Experiment Station and other authorities.

WE SELL TOBACCO DUST IN ANY QUANTITY

Send for circular quoting prices. Do this now, so the Tobacco Dust can be applied to your trees, and the rains will leach it down among the roots, killing the woolly aphis and fertilizing the trees for this season's growth.

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WHAT THE NORTHWESTERN FRUIT GROWERS ARE DOING

MR. OLDENBERG sold a fifty-acre orchard to Mayor Stoddard, of La Grande, for \$18,000. This paid \$7,865 in one year. A few years ago Mr. Oldenberg purchased 240 acres three miles from La Grande. There is now sixty acres in young orchard, and thirty-five more cleared ready for setting. Twenty acres were planted this spring to blackberries, raspberries, logan berries, and strawberries. All of the 240 acres is to be cleared and put into fruit as rapidly as possible. Mr. Oldenberg also sold this place. At Maypark Mr. Oldenberg has twenty acres in choice fruit. He owns 480 acres half a mile east of Imbler, and is preparing to plant 400 acres next spring, 200 acres in apples, 100 in cherries, and 100 in pears. Mr. Oldenberg has given both time and money to the effort to make the fruit of the Grand Ronde Valley known all over the world, and is sure there is no better fruit raised on earth.—Observer, La Grande, Oregon.

MR. J. W. HICKS, of Central Point, is very sanguine over the possibilities of growing the Thompson Seedless Grape in Southern Oregon, and if his experiment proves a complete success, another profitable industry will have been added to the resources of the fertile Rogue River Valley.—Tribune, Medford, Oregon.

FRANK SIMONS is becoming one of the leading fruit growers of the plateau. He is on high ground, without irrigation, and his success is another proof that uplanders need not depend upon others for a supply of fruits if they will make the proper efforts in orchard culture.—The News, Creston, Wash.

THE Walla Walla Produce Company shipped sixty carloads from its Walla Walla and Milton houses, and other commission house shipments brought the total to 100 cars of prunes. It is estimated that the crop this year netted the growers approximately \$30,000.—Statesman, Walla Walla, Washington.

THE Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers Association shipped September 1 nine carloads of fruit. Three carloads were shipped by other parties, making a total of twelve carloads shipped from Wenatchee in one day.—Advance, Wenatchee, Washington.

MR. C. P. HARTLEY declares that he never handled better prunes than he is now packing at his Caldwell house. Mr. Hartley's output will be about twenty cars of prunes from Caldwell, and thirty-five cars from his Emmett house.—The Rural, Caldwell, Idaho.

JESSE CYRUS, the pioneer fruit grower of Esparta, has come to the front in the peach raising business. He produced a peach of the Early Crawford variety, that measured 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, and weighed almost a pound.—Record, Esparta, Washington.

A SHIPMENT of fruit from this Valley is a good indication of its development. From practically no cars four years ago to one hundred and fifty now shows a development which is surpassed by no other section of the state.—Republic, Wenatchee, Washington.

THE two-story addition to the cannery last month was inadequate. Now the foundations are laid for another structure over twice the size of the first addition. This indicates the future prospects for Salem are on a larger scale than ever before.—Statesman, Salem, Oregon.

MR. J. H. Reed, of Milwaukie, Oregon, has eight acres in his vineyard, which is considered one of the finest in the state. He will have 3,000 baskets this year, whereas last year he gathered 7,000 baskets.—Oregonian, Portland, Oregon.

IN the Yukon country millions of gallons of the finest berries are going to waste. Seattle soon may find a better supply in the north for the Coast markets.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

THERE are large bogs of cranberries at Tillamook, Coos Bay, and Ilwaco, and the cultivation has progressed steadily for ten or fifteen years.—Telegram, Portland, Oregon.

MR. E. H. LATHAM has been successful in raising figs on his lake shore farm just west of Lakeside. Lakeside is situated on Lake Chelan.—Republic, Wenatchee, Washington.

THE reputation of the Wenatchee Valley is causing an influx of home-seekers. Prospective buyers are amazed at the general prosperity of the country.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF HOOD RIVER

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 SURPLUS \$12,000.00

**EVERY FACILITY POSSIBLE FOR PROMPT AND
SATISFACTORY HANDLING OF FRUIT BUSINESS**

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come to me and get the BEST**W. J. BAKER & Co.****Real Estate**Have Fruit Land for
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WE HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE
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find it pays well. If we
have not got just what you
want, we can get it on short
notice. Call and see us.**Stranahan & Bagley**

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ATTENTION GIVEN TO LAYING OFF,
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ORCHARDS. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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A FEW years ago Mr. Jacob Schaefer purchased 160 acres lying along the north bank of the Clearwater. He began setting out grapes, and has continued to add to his vineyard year after year until it now covers sixty acres. It is understood that Mr. Schaefer purposes to ultimately set his entire 160 acres to grapes. His chief varieties are Sweet Water, Black Hamburg, Rose of Peru, Black Permoose, and Golden Chastler. Now that it has been practically demonstrated that the bench lands along the Clearwater are especially adapted to growing grapes, it will no doubt be but a short time until their value will be fully realized and be in great demand at a good price.—Tribune, Lewiston, Idaho.

—News, Seattle, Washington.

ONE warehouse in Cashmere paid a few of the growers \$27,000 during the month of August for early fruit. Not an apple is included. It is safe to say that the growers received over \$100,000 for about half of the early fruit. To the prospective buyer, this is the only advice worth following: Come and see what the Valley has to offer. Don't be in a hurry; take plenty of time and look at the orchards, and get the facts; get acquainted with the people, and then go home and tell your friends that you have found the only place in the state where the people tell the truth, and that place is the Valley of Cashmere.—The Press, Cashmere, Washington.

THE Woodland Canning Company erected two small buildings, installing machinery and power, and paid out \$3,000 for fruit that formerly rotted. The product of the cannery this year was put up under the Beaver Brand, and sold by the Oregon Canning Company, Portland, and so good was the Woodland pack that the Portland Canning Company was keen to contract for next year's pack. The company has decided this fall to erect a building 200 x 200 feet, with modern equipment.—The Kelsonian, Kelso, Washington.

THE success of the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Association means the placing of the fruit industry of this section of Rogue River Valley on a profitable basis. To that end it is to the interest of the farmer and business man to aid the organization in its efforts to get the pest eradicated, and of securing better market facilities and better prices for fruit.—Courier, Grants Pass, Oregon.

FARMERS who have irrigated land in the Spokane Valley are selling from \$100 to \$500 worth of tomatoes off their land this year, according to the statement of C. L. Smith, secretary of the Spokane County Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association. —Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Washington.

FIFTEEN directors of the Bay Island Produce Union paid a visit to the Puyallup and Sumner Association. They were all much pleased and interested in what they saw, and it was decided that it was absolutely necessary for them to have a cannery plant in connection with their business.—Tribune, Puyallup, Wash.

MR. F. A. WYMAN last week, through J. S. Mooney & Company, sold his eleven-acre ranch to Mr. Week, of North Dakota, for \$12,500 cash.—Advance, Wenatchee, Washington.

MR. A. J. BLACK has bunches of Black Hamburg grapes on his place that weigh two pounds.—Republic, Clarks-town, Washington.

**THE BOSS
Tree Protector**

MADE OF YUCCA PALM

Is cheap, durable and quickly put on the tree. It prevents rabbits from destroying your trees. Sure protection against frost, sunburn, grasshoppers or dry winds. Can be easily removed. Will last for years. Send for samples.

PRICES

10 in. long	\$ 8 00	per 1000
12 " "	9 00	" 1000
14 " "	10 00	" 1000
16 " "	11 25	" 1000
18 " "	12 50	" 1000
24 " "	15 00	" 1000
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All 7 Inches Wide

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OLDEST LIVERY COMPANY IN
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LIVERY CO.**Special Attention to Commercial
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IMPLEMENTS**THE BEST OF
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Make surveys, plans and estimates for sewer, light and power and railway plants, and furnish, subject to approval, plans, specifications, and estimates for all classes of buildings—public, private and mercantile. Special attention given to economic and slow-burning construction. Accuracy and economy guaranteed.

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PEACHES
APPLES AND
PEARS

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FRUIT &
PRODUCE

Growers and Shippers of the Famous

Mosier Valley Fruits
Portland, Oregon

FOR HIGH PRICES *AND*
FRUIT WORTH THE MONEY
The DAVIDSON FRUIT CO.
of Hood River, Oregon

STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST AS
PACKERS AND SHIPPERS

During the past thirteen years we have built up a reputation for *quality* that has enabled us to handle crops grown by members of the Local Union as well as other growers, at price above what they could otherwise secure.

Our mission is to give the growers good prices, and the buyers fruit of such quality as will enable them to make satisfactory profits.

Our specialties are APPLES and STRAWBERRIES, but we handle all kinds of fruits grown in this section, including Pears, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries and Raspberries. If you are a buyer write us. If a grower call and see us, or telephone Main 71.

DAVIDSON FRUIT COMPANY

CAPT. J. H. SHAWHAN, the well-known fruit grower, organized the Payette Fruit Packing Company in 1903. The objects to be attained were securing supplies of all kinds at wholesale, sulphur, lime, boxes, baskets, crates, better opportunities for shipping. The result has been a rapid growth of the organization, until now it is numerically as well as financially one of the strongest in the state. Over one hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed in packing prunes. A mixed car of Hungarian and Italian Prunes were billed out to London. Payette fruits have earned an enviable reputation in Chicago, New York, and other Eastern markets, where top prices are always secured.—The News, Boise, Idaho.

WITH other good things that are happening to the Willamette Valley this year is the welcome fact that red apples are wormless. The condition is true not only in one orchard, as in the case of George Armstrong, but many. There will be more good apples in the Willamette Valley this season than there has been in ten years. The fruit is fresh and vigorous like it used to be in the old pioneer days when every apple was as fair to look upon as the blush of an Oregon maiden. It means that more apples will be consumed, because surrounding them will be less of the association of worms, bugs, and creepy things. It means that spraying is fatal to the codlin moth.—Corvallis Times.

THE car of Bartlett Pears that the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union sent Rae & Hatfield, of New York, was sold promptly at \$2.26 a box. The car will net the Union \$1.15 a box. This is the highest price ever received in Josephine County for pears, and is a fine endorsement of the union in view of the fact that three orchardists would not ship with the union and sold their pears, netting 50 cents a box. Now that the farmers are certain of securing through the union profitable prices for their pears, hereafter they will take good care of their trees and not allow thousands of boxes of Bartletts and other pears to be ruined by the scale and other pests.—Courier, Grants Pass, Oregon.

FARMERS of British Columbia appear to be having excellent success in carrying on co-operative corporations for the sale of fruit and other produce. An exchange was established at Armstrong three years ago. The sales the first year amounted to \$14,000, the second \$29,000, the third \$55,000. Encouraged by the success of the Armstrong Union and similar organizations, the farmers in the vicinity of Vernon, British Columbia, have organized the Okanogan Fruit & Produce Company, with a capital of \$50,000.—Republic, Wenatchee, Wash.

THE Northern Pacific Railway has decided to erect an ice house at Puyallup. The plant will be of 600 tons capacity. It will be used in icing refrigerator cars for the shipment of berries and fruits. President Paulhamus has been trying to bring this about for the past two seasons. In the past it has been necessary to order all the refrigerator cars from Tacoma. —Tribune, Puyallup, Washington.

MR. F. S. HEDGER, of Kiona, Washington, has originated a new grape which he calls the Kiona Keeper, which is a white grape, and keeps until Christmas, and is magnificent.—Oregonian, Portland, Oregon.

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Consignments of BERRIES, APPLES, STRING BEANS, CHERRIES, TOMATOES, PEAS, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE SOLICITED

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FANCY SELECTED APPLES IN BOXES A SPECIALTY

95 BARCLAY STREET
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COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 95-97-99 BARCLAY STREET
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WE carry a complete line of Furniture, Carpets and Stoves and would like to figure with you. Do not let the matter of money stand between you and a well-furnished home. The Powers credit system is at your service—a broad, liberal, dignified credit—that adapts itself to your circumstances. If you are about to furnish a home or are in need of any one article, let us know and we will tell you about our “dignified credit.”

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FIRST AND TAYLOR STREETS
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FAMOUS HOOD RIVER Strawberries

THE FINEST BERRY
ON EARTH AND
THE BEST SHIPPER

LOOK GOOD, BUT TASTE BETTER

Fancy Pack Guaranteed

FRUIT GROWERS UNION

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

J. G. MACK & CO. CARPETS SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATTING, ETC., ETC.

TELEPHONE MAIN 21

86-88 THIRD STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON

TILLSON & COMPANY employ 125 men and girls, and the total output amounts to five or six million pounds of prunes, or about \$250,000. The Willamette Valley Prune Association runs three packing houses besides the one at Salem. Those outside of Salem are erected at Roseburg, Newberg, and Dundee, and are conducted by H. S. Gile & Company. The business at Salem was started six years ago, and now employs 100 persons in the packing season at Salem, and sixty to seventy-five at each of the other plants. The firm packs and ships green prunes, plums, apples and pears. At present they are packing the Buerre Bosc and the Clairgau pear crop of the Wallace orchard near Salem. The total payroll of this firm for the year will reach \$20,000. — Journal, Salem, Oregon.

CAPT. J. H. SHAWHAN, of Payette Valley, who won first prize on pears and apples at the National Irrigation Congress at Boise, has so far kept the upperhand of pear blight in his orchard. He does it, however, by the utmost diligence and promptness in tending to his trees. The remedy is in the shape of a knife or pruning saw, and the only remedy that is known to be effective. He cuts off the limb affected several inches below the point where the disease has attacked, and after this applies both to the wound and implement the remedy and disinfectant in the shape of a solution of corrosive sublimate. By this means the Captain has been able to keep down the blight and preserve his pear orchard practically intact, and also in good bearing condition.—Rural, Caldwell, Idaho.

EMPLOYED in the Webber-Bussell Cannery, and in the commission and shipping houses of Yakima are about five hundred Yakima girls, which goes to prove that the fruit industry of the Yakima Valley is king of all others, and the great demand for the fruit, as shown in the daily shipments to all points all over the country. The largest shippers and those who employ the largest number of women and young girls are the cannery, the Yakima Horticultural Union, the Walla Walla Produce Company, the commission houses, and Ryan & Newton.

AN effort will be made to form organizations throughout the county this fall and winter, and J. B. Holt, county fruit inspector and representative of the experiment station will meet with the farmers and instruct them in the best methods of spraying. The experiment station at Pullman has just issued a circular giving full instructions for spraying, etc. These circulars can be had upon request.—Republic, Palouse, Wash.

ONE of the best exhibits of green fruits at the inter-state fair is that from the Yakima district in charge of W. S. Wright and Wm. Len. In the exhibit there are seventy-two boxes of choice apples, almost an equal number of peaches, plums and prunes. The exhibit also includes a fine showing of twenty varieties of grapes. — Chronicle, Spokane, Washington.

PLANTED by the Indians eighty years ago when the spot was an Indian reservation and burying ground, two apple trees stand side by side on the bank of the Shiwasssee River, near Vernon. The trees are now of mammoth size, measure six and eight feet in circumference. They are still in healthy condition, and bear fruit each year.—Free Press, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR THE

Codling Moth

and ALL LEAF-EATING
INSECTS SPRAY WITH

Swift's Arsenate of Lead

IT IS WHITE
& IT STICKS

Ordinary Rains will not wash it off. No matter how strong it is used, there is absolutely no danger of burning or scorching.

After investigating results obtained with Swift's Arsenate of Lead in California and Colorado, a few Hood River growers decided to try it in 1905, and we used about 2000 pounds. Those who did had the cleanest crop they ever had with far less stung apples than their neighbors who used other formulas. In a word, the result was so satisfactory that every grower in Hood River Valley is using it this year. We used 2000 pounds in 1905 and a carload in 1906.

E. H. SHEPARD, Manager,
Hood River Apple Growers Union.

SEND FOR BOOKLET TO
WOODARD
CLARKE
& CO.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS
PORTLAND, OREGON

For Sale in Hood River by the Hood
River Apple Growers Association

PROF. A. VAN HOLDERBEKE, ex-commissioner of horticulture of the State of Washington, and J. F. Littooy, the former fruit inspector of Snohomish County, will establish in the Wenatchee Valley one of the largest fruit nurseries in the United States. Prof. Van Holderbeke said: "The plan we now have laid out will be to get the nursery started immediately. For five years we will put out eighty acres each season, which eighty acres will produce 500,000 trees."

MR. M. L. PELLETT received a dispatch saying his Bartlett pears sold in Montreal for \$1480.00. There were 476 boxes in this car. Returns from Chicago bore the information that the Pellett pears sold for 30 cents a box more than the Suisun, California, product on market the same day. Six cars will be the yield from a ten-acre orchard this season, and it looks as if the gross sales of the crop will be \$7,500.—Record, Ashland, Oregon.

THE growers of Woodlawn have organized a fruit growers association. Mr. R. D. Lawson, the manager, visited the associations of Hood River, was hospitably entertained, and much interested.

ALBANY will attain a greater prestige than ever this year as a prune exporting center. Eighty cars were sent out last season, and this number will be still further increased this fall.—Herald, Albany, Oregon.

SUPERLATIVE RASPBERRY WILL LEAD ALL OTHER VARIETIES COMMERCIALY

**Achieves Sweeping Triumph Wherever Planted—Larger, Richer and More Prolific—
Conceded the Best Red Raspberry That has Ever Been Introduced**

THE Improved Superlative Red Raspberry has been perfected on Puget Sound—the home of the red raspberry—and has been demonstrated a practical commercial success. Growers to whom it has been introduced are plowing out other varieties and planting the Superlative from the improved strain.

As a berry to eat with sugar and cream, the Superlative is without an equal. Its size and appearance, as well as its taste, make it the best seller on the market, and growers are obtaining a premium price for it. Its shipping qualities are not excelled by any other red raspberry. At the Lewis and Clark Fair the Superlative was awarded the Gold Medal, the highest award, over all other red raspberries.

The following extracts from letters written by growers describe some of its qualities:

"Hang on the canes well—Are remarkably firm and prove to be fine shippers—Are much larger than any other variety. Am convinced they will prove larger producers and better shippers than any other variety. Will be good seller. I have no plants for sale."—D. F. Sexton, President Snohomish County Horticultural Association and President of the Snohomish Valley Growers' Association.

WHAT LARGEST GROWER SAYS

The Snohomish Berry and Fruit Co. have one of, if not the largest raspberry fields in the world. They say:

"Any new item of value in the raspberry from a commercial standpoint is of material value to us. We have several varieties under observation. From our experience with the Superlative we will confine our future plantings to this variety. The berry is very large, nearly double that of other varieties and yields 50% heavier. Shipping quality is good. Sample crates shipped east attracted much attention. The merits of the Superlative will undoubtedly transform the raspberry industry. No plants for sale at any price, as we need all we can produce to extend our planting."—Snohomish Berry and Fruit Co., H. S. Wright, Manager.

"Superlative is acme of perfection in the raspberry family, excelling all others, and my 50 years of experience covers many varieties. Has hardy and healthy growth. Fruit the largest of any variety. Quality the very best.

Very prolific. Core is very small. Flesh very deep. Seeds very small. Believe it will become the best shipper of all and command the highest price. Fruit does not fall from plant when ripe. Leaves are very large and corrugated, making it practically insect proof. Canes mature early. Have no plants for sale at any price."—Wm. Bennison, a Snohomish County horticultural authority, and of wide experience both in England and America.

"Do not think I ever saw their equal and I am an old berry raiser."—F. Walden, Fruit Editor of The Ranch. "Superlative raspberries shipped in open crates without refrigeration as far as Kalispell, Montana. Very satisfactory results."—Snohomish Valley Fruit Growers Association, per W. P. Dalson, Shipper.

DISCARDS ALL FOR SUPERLATIVE

"Superlative will revolutionize the raspberry industry in the commercial berry sections. In all my experience, testing practically every new raspberry I have never had a variety to equal the Superlative. Have discarded all others for this. It outyields any berry of my experience."—J. F. Littooy, Horticultural Inspector Snohomish County.

The hardiness of the Superlative raspberry is conclusive, as it stands the severe climate of Eastern Canada. Wherever introduced it has enthused the growers. It is very difficult to obtain plants of the improved strain. The Chas. H. Lilly Co., of Seattle, have exclusive sale of the Superlative, and the quantity is limited.

The characteristics of the Superlative are:

Cane is smooth—grows erect—matures early—vigorous, strong, healthy—practically thornless.

Leaves thick, dark green, deeply corrugated or wrinkled—practically insect proof as red spiders or mites cannot travel on the leaf—leaf distinct from any other raspberry.

Fruit one to one and half inches long—very prolific—ripens simultaneously with earliest varieties and continues to end of season with latest varieties—lobes deep—cores small—seeds small and masticated easily—flavor sub-acid, aromatic—perceptibly sweeter than other favorite varieties—no mustiness—color, delicate crimson—texture, firm—shipping quality, best.

PLANT THE IMPROVED STRAIN

The Chas. H. Lilly Co., of Seattle, sell the improved strain of the Superlative. The quantity is so limited and the privilege of exclusive control so costly that the roots cannot be sold for less than \$1 each. As large orders are not solicited there will be no reduction for quantities. The Lilly Company prefer to have their limited supply distributed among individual growers all over the country, furnishing a perpetual advertisement of the company.

Berry roots from Puget Sound grow better all over the United States than roots grown anywhere else, and this has been demonstrated to be true with the Superlative. Roots will be packed so as to arrive in perfect planting condition, even if shipped across the continent.

PLANTS IN GREAT DEMAND

As everyone who sees this fruit will want it, it will pay growers and farmers in all parts of the country to start a few plants. The Superlative will be the leading raspberry within a few seasons and plants from the improved strain will be in great demand for many years to come. Dollars invested in Superlative berry roots will return a hundred fold. The Chas. H. Lilly Co. are by far the largest and best established plant and seed house on the Pacific Coast, and they stand behind everything that is claimed for the improved strain of the Superlative Red Raspberry.

In ordering use the attached coupon, writing name and address plainly.

Cut this out and mail to the

CHAS. H. LILLY CO.
SEATTLE, WASH.

Enclosed find \$..... for which
send me Superlative Red Raspberry roots from the Improved Strain, at \$1 each, postpaid. Also send free, postpaid, your complete new Seed and Plant Catalogue.

Name

Address BF

LIST OF FRUIT GROWERS UNIONS AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

WE publish free in this column the name of any Fruit Growers organization or Horticultural Society, with the name of their secretary or manager. Secretaries and managers are requested to furnish particulars if omitted, for future publication.

Oregon

Oregon State Horticultural Society—E. R. Lake, Secretary, Corvallis.
Forest Grove Horticultural Society, Forest Grove—Col. Harry Haynes, Secretary.
Clackamas Horticultural Society—J. C. Zinzer, Secretary, Oregon City.
Mosier Horticultural Society—A. P. Bateham, Secretary, Mosier.
Medford Horticultural Society—L. B. Brown, Secretary, Medford.
Medford Fruit Growers Union—Medford.
Ashland Fruit and Produce Association.
Hood River Horticultural Society—J. L. Carter, Secretary, Hood River.
Marion County Horticultural Society—E. C. Armstrong, Secretary, Jefferson.
Linn County Horticultural Society—F. M. Mitchell, Secretary, Albany.
Polk County Horticultural Society—R. L. Chapman, Secretary, Dallas.
Yamhill County Horticultural Association—W. H. Kingery, Secretary, McMinnville.
Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union—Chas. Meserve, Secretary, Grants Pass.
Hood River Fruit Growers Union—E. H. Shepard, Secretary and Manager, Hood River.
Hood River Apple Growers Union—E. H. Shepard, Manager, Hood River.
Grande Ronde Valley Fruit Growers Union, La Grande, Oregon—E. Z. Carbine, Secretary.

Idaho

Southern Idaho Fruit Shippers Association—C. J. Sincel, Secretary, Boise.
New Plymouth Fruit Growers Association—A. R. Ingalls, Representative, New Plymouth.
Payette Valley Apple Growers Union—J. A. Bower, President, Payette.

Washington

The Thurston County Horticultural Society—C. D. Sullivan, Secretary.
Waterville Horticultural Society—Ben Spear, Secretary, Waterville.
Yakima County Horticultural Society—E. E. Samson, Manager, North Yakima.
Kennewick Fruit Growers Association—W. S. Jenkins, Manager, Kennewick.
North Yakima Fruit Growers Union—M. N. Richards, President, North Yakima.
Spokane County Horticultural Society—L. G. Monroe, Secretary, Spokane.
Wenatchee Fruit Growers Union—Ed. M. Foy, Manager, Wenatchee.
Snohomish County Horticultural Association—C. L. Clemens, Secretary, Snohomish.
Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers Association—W. H. Paulhamus, Manager, Puyallup.
Vashon Island Fruit Growers Association—C. J. Prior, Secretary, Vashon.
Fruit Growers Association—Shelton, Mt. Vernon.
Spokane Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association—Spokane.
White Salmon Fruit Growers Union—Carl Ross, Manager.
Thurston County Fruit Growers Union—Fred W. Lewis, Secretary, Tumwater.
Bay Island Fruit Growers Association.
Whatcom County Fruit Growers Association—J. H. Kirkpatrick, President, Curtis.
Sultan Horticultural Society, Sultan—Thos. Musgrove, President.
Yakima Valley Fruit and Produce Growers Association—Granger, Wash.
Sunnyside Fruit Growers Association—Sunnyside.
Buckley Fruit Growers Association—J. B. Frost, President, Buckley.
Lewis River Fruit Growers Union—Woodland.

Colorado Fruit Associations

San Juan Fruit and Produce Growers Association, Durango, Colorado, and Farmington, New Mexico—J. M. Kingsley, Manager.
Fremont County Fruit Growers Association, Canon City—Geo. Sailer, Manager.
Rocky Ford Melon Growers Association—A. C. Sloan, Secretary, Rocky Ford.
Plateau and Debeque Fruit, Honey and Produce Association, Debeque—H. A. Stroud, Manager.

Montrose Warehouse (shipper of fruit)—Robert Halley, Manager, Montrose.
Surface Creek Fruit Growers Association—Austin.
Longmont Produce Exchange—R. D. Jenkins, Manager, Longmont.
Manzanola Fruit Association—Ed McClain, Secretary, Manzanola.
Delta County Fruit Growers Association—Geo. Conklin, Manager, Delta.
Boulder County Fruit Growers Association—E. T. Carr, Manager, Boulder.
Fort Collins Beet Growers Association—Chas. R. Evans, Manager, Fort Collins.
La Junta Melon and Produce Company—J. O. Wood, Secretary, La Junta.
Rifle Fruit and Produce Association—Rifle.
North Fork Fruit Growers Association, Paonia, Colorado—W. H. Garvin, Manager.
Fruita Fruit and Produce Association—E. J. Dalton, Manager, Fruita.
Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association, Clifton, Palisade, Grand Junction—J. F. Moore, Manager.
Palisade Fruit Growers Association—Geo. Scroggins, Manager, Palisade.
Independent Fruit Growers Association—Grand Junction—Ferbrache, Manager.
Peach Growers Association, Palisade.

Canada

British Columbia Fruit Growers Association—W. J. Brandrith, Secretary, Ladner, British Columbia.
Georgian Bay Fruit Growers Association—J. G. Mitchell, Secretary, Thornbury, Ontario.
Ontario Fruit Growers Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.
Quebec Fruit Growers Association—Dr. W. H. Wood, St. Johns, Quebec.
Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association—S. C. Parker, Secretary, Berwick, Nova Scotia.
Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers Association—A. E. Dewar, Secretary, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

A great many of the fruit growers in this vicinity have received a copy of the new magazine known as "Better Fruit," published by Messrs. E. H. Shepard and E. A. Franz, who are the joint managers of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union, which is one of the most successful organizations in the world. The first copy is very complete, and covers the fruit industry thoroughly. These gentlemen are particularly well posted in the marketing of fruit, as well as in the cultivation and growing of it, and their magazine should be very valuable to all our people. If you have not received a copy, it would be well to write them for a sample. The address is Hood River, Oregon.—*Tribune*, Puyallup, Washington.

IF YOU WANT TO
MARKET YOUR

FRUIT

RIGHT, ALWAYS SHIP TO

W. B. Glafke Co.

WHOLESALE FRUITS
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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STRAWBERRIES

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RYAN & NEWTON COMPANY

Wholesale Fruits and Produce

SEATTLE, WASH. SPOKANE, WASH.

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HOW? READ

By expending a large sum of money and several years' time we have built up a system which is proving a successful and practical protection for the shippers. The "Keystone" is our big 1100-page Credit Book, containing the names of over 50,000 dealers in Produce, Fruit, etc., in the United States, with their ratings. In the "Business Methods" we expose the unreliable and dishonest dealer. "Forewarned is Forearmed." Every subscriber is entitled to the protection afforded by our Adjustment and Inspection Department. This consists of a well-organized force scattered all over the United States, ready at a moment's notice to take care of the interests of our subscribers. SPACE PROHIBITS FURTHER EXPLANATION. Write for Booklet, Prices, etc. As to our reliability we refer to "Better Fruit."

Produce Reporter Co.

34 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PREPARED SPRAYS

LAST YEAR WE COMMENCED MANUFACTURING

PHOENIX LIME AND SULPHUR LIQUID SPRAY

Exhaustive tests by the Oregon Agricultural College and by many practical fruit growers have proven that PHOENIX LIME & SULPHUR LIQUID SPRAY, when properly applied, will completely eradicate the San Jose scale. The cheapness of this Spray and the facility and ease with which it can be handled will appeal to all fruit growers. Correspondence solicited

CHARLES N. CLARKE, Hood River Agent
for Dunne's Solid Spray and Phoenix Liquid Spray

DAVID M. DUNNE & CO.

Manufacturers of Paints, Oils, Sprays
PORTLAND, OREGON

This Means Dollars To Orchard Planters

From the Yakima Herald, October 1, 1906—W. H. Brown, who is extensively engaged in the horticultural business in Seattle, and who for eight years was horticultural inspector of King county, Port of Seattle, is in Toppenish for a brief visit. Mr. Brown has lectured in twenty-two states on subjects pertaining to horticulture and entomology and has written extensively on these subjects. Mr. Brown, who is 66 years old, but still very active, visited the plant of the Washington Nursery of this place and said on his return: "I congratulate them on having as fine looking a lot of trees as I have ever seen, and I have never seen a cleaner nursery." Toppenish is quite proud of this statement, especially as Mr. Brown enjoys the distinction of having destroyed more fruit and consigned to the flames more infected trees than all the other inspectors in the State of Washington. By way of further compliment to the Toppenish Nursery Mr. Brown added, "During four shipping seasons I inspected at least a carload each season from this nursery and never destroyed a tree."

OUR NURSERY IS ON THE YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION, FAR FROM OLD & PEST RIDDEN ORCHARDS. IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS TREES AND NOT A LOT OF PESTS THROWN IN, WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS, OR BETTER STILL—COME AND SEE OUR STOCK

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BETTER FRUIT

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AND REMITTANCES MADE PAYABLE TO THE BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY

E. H. SHEPARD AND E. A. FRANZ
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

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State of Oregon, County of Multnomah, ss.

I, F. W. Baltes, being first duly sworn, say that I am president of F. W. Baltes and Company, a corporation, that as such president I prepared the certificate annexed hereto, and that said certificate is true.

F. W. BALTES.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, A. D. 1906.

JOHN H. MIDDLETON,
Notary Public for Oregon.

(Seal)

F. W. BALTES AND COMPANY
DESIGNERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS
Corner First and Oak Streets

Portland, Oregon, September 25, 1906.

Better Fruit Publishing Co., Hood River, Oregon.
Gentlemen: We hereby certify that we have printed "Better Fruit":

First issue, July, 1906, 7000 copies.

Second issue, August, 1906, 5000 copies.

Third issue, September, 1906, 6000 copies.

F. W. BALTES AND COMPANY.

WE frequently notice an editorial in some city newspaper commenting upon the high prices paid to the growers of fancy apples in the Pacific Northwest, coupled with expressions of regret that such high prices together with a law prohibiting the sale of wormy and infected fruit debar the "poor" from eating such fruit. The casual reader takes it for granted to a certain extent that the writers of editorials in metropolitan newspapers know what they are talking about, and there has sprung up a certain sentiment that many poor people are thus greatly inconvenienced, and to a degree imposed upon.

The growers of fancy apples have spent years in learning what varieties do best in certain sections, and many other years in experimenting with different methods of culture, spraying materials used, how to pick and pack, and various other details connected with raising a fancy apple and putting up a fancy package. They are now naturally reaping their reward.

Our high-priced apples go abroad. They are bought by millionaires almost exclusively; or at least by exceptionally well-to-do people. A few are sold at home to the same class of people. The East and Middle West have millions of barrels of apples of their own, which are sold at moderate prices. Western apples have never interfered with this market, for the reason that a poor apple will not ship at a profit into those sections. We are not doing their poor people any injustice by supplying their fancy trade at high prices. They are as well taken care of as they were before our fancy apples were shipped East. California need not be considered, as they are amply able to supply their own people with fruit.

The question then is narrowed down to the suffering "poor" in our own states

here in the Northwest—Oregon, Washington and Idaho. It would be engagingly enlightening to the writer of the wormy apple editorial if he would go personally among our "poor" people here in the Northwest and try to employ one of them to clean up his backyard or do some odd job of work around the premises at \$2.00 a day, which would seem at least fair wages. One such experience would convince him that the price of a day's labor and the price of wormy apples are largely at variance. As a matter of fact, thousands of men are wanted throughout the country at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, and in the harvest fields wages run from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. When such prices are paid for labor, these people are not greatly in need of sympathy, and would themselves resent any such misplaced sentiment.

They may not eat \$3.00 apples; but there are always apples in plenty to be had for from \$1.00 to \$1.50, and they are apples of such quality and flavor that it would put the millionaire to the test to detect the difference blindfolded. While this fruit is not highly colored, it is sound, good fruit, and the eating properties are there. These are the apples that the masses in the cities of the Northwest demand, and no inferior fruit will take its place.

Who, then, is to be benefitted by the sale of wormy apples? Not the grower, surely. It is to the grower's interest to expend a little time and labor on cultivating and spraying his orchards, and keeping his fruit clean of all pests. In orchards well cared for in Hood River Valley the percentage of unmarketable apples is a very small fraction of one per cent. The difference in price between poor and fancy fruit ranges from \$5.00 per ton to \$3.00 per box, and more. Therefore, if by growing inferior apples neither the grower nor the consumer is benefitted, the situation at the present time is highly satisfactory.

EVERY orchardist appreciates the great work being done by the horticultural departments in the experimental stations connected with the state agricultural colleges. Experimental station men have given the orchardist nearly every known remedy for the most dreaded orchard diseases and pests. To these same men is due the credit for many of the improved methods in orcharding, which mean Better Fruit, Better Results, Better Prices.

Consequently, "Better Fruit" takes great pride in saying that many of the directors of experimental stations have subscribed to "Better Fruit," and we feel that we are indeed honored by being placed on their exchange list and receiving their bulletins. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical that "Better Fruit" is a high class paper, its articles of recognized value and practical, and well worth the subscription price.

BETTER FRUIT aims to be broad minded, and in entering the fruit world as a journal begs to advise its contemporaries that its policy is to assist. We sincerely hope we will not be regarded in the narrow minded and jealous sense of a competitor.

We shall endeavor to publish a paper just as original in every feature as it is in name and make-up. We copy no paper as a type. We shall publish a paper that will continue to be in a class by itself, that will interfere with none of the many excellent horticultural and farm journals now published. In short,

"Better Fruit" is "limited" in the highest use of the word. By this we mean it is restricted to fruit exclusively. In fact, we might classify our field under four heads: Developing or Growing the Tree, Growing Fancy Fruit, Harvesting and Packing Fruit and Marketing Fruit to get better prices.

That our efforts are appreciated along the lines above indicated is proven by hundreds of letters from prominent, practical, and successful men in the fruit business. The consensus of opinion is that "Better Fruit" has taken up a line of work hitherto uncovered by any journal; the right kind of work at the right time. Hundreds of letters say: "Better Fruit" is just what we need; it fills the bill."

WE desire to apologize for taking up so much valuable space in this issue for explaining the aim of "Better Fruit." However, it seemed fitting and just, and that the time was opportune to set forth plainly the object of "Better Fruit," and outline its policy definitely and completely in order that our readers might comprehend the magnitude of our undertaking and its importance. We feel that if we have succeeded in making this clear, every fruit grower will realize that his duty to himself is to subscribe, and his duty to his neighbor is to induce him to subscribe.

Our last issue is conceded the most instructive and complete on the special features of Growing a Tree, Harvesting the Crop, and Marketing, of any single number ever issued by any paper. We have many more of just such special numbers outlined. We hope our efforts will be sufficiently appreciated and our objects understood to bring subscriptions rapidly enough to maintain "Better Fruit" at its present standard, so that our time can be devoted exclusively to securing and publishing technical articles, and preparing special editions that will be full of valuable information and methods.

THE name "Better Fruit" is original with the publishers of this paper. The title is original, catchy, and more important, it is full of meaning and significance. It represents the proper idea, that is, progressiveness. In recognition of its merit since we first gave the name to the public about a year ago, it has been appropriated and applied in ways too numerous to mention. Almost daily we read of Better Farming, Better Dairying, etc. While we do not own the word "Better," we do ask that when you see it thus used to please remember that it originated in this application in the fertile brain of the editor while driving home in his cart to his orchard in Hood River.

WE wish to impress upon orchardists that "Better Fruit" is devoted solely to commercial fruit growing. Its articles are practical and from successful orchardists; it is published in the interest of the fruit industry. We want to say in plain English that "Better Fruit" is not a money making scheme, but will be published on straight business principles. The larger the subscription list the more valuable we will make "Better Fruit." We wish it distinctly understood that we will not belittle the moral tone of "Better Fruit" by endeavoring to get a great big subscription list for the purpose of secur-

ing advertising for patent medicines, nostrum remedies, spectacle men and quack doctors, etc. Please read our advertisements and judge for yourself. "Better Fruit" positively declines to line its pockets with filthy lucre in this way.

We guarantee a clean, up-to-date, reliable journal in every respect. We believe orchardists are an intelligent people, and we hope they will appreciate the value and moral tone of "Better Fruit," and assist in maintaining it and inducing their neighbors to subscribe.

BEFORE "Better Fruit" had published its third edition, and when scarcely two months old, our subscription list included twenty-five states and Canada. We doubt very much if any horticultural journal, before it was two months old, ever received the same number of congratulations and good wishes as "Better Fruit." We have aimed to show our appreciation of the compliments by publishing a few extracts, and now wish to thank editorially every one

who has extended his good wishes, and we beg to assure our many friends who are so earnestly working for the success of "Better Fruit" by energetically recommending orchardists to subscribe that their efforts are sincerely appreciated. And in addition we have the pleasure of saying that through their efforts our subscription list is growing rapidly. It is certainly gratifying to say that not a single day has passed since the initial number of "Better Fruit" was issued without our subscription list being increased.



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(Writing in Sight)

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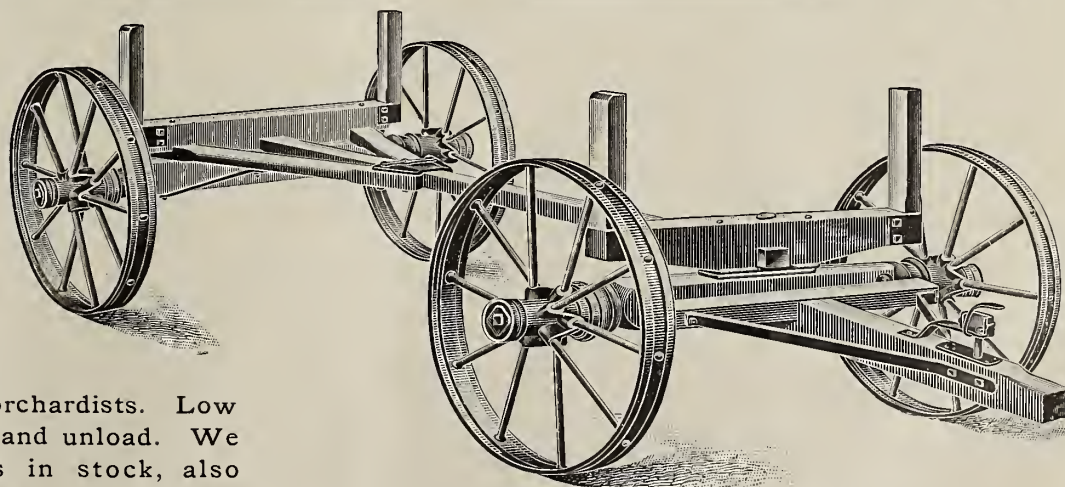
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Yours truly,

G. D. WOODWORTH, President Hood River Apple Growers Union.

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9:41	BONNEVILLE	4:32
9:53	CASCADE LOCKS	4:20
10:06	WYETH	4:06
10:33	HOOD RIVER	3:40
10:45	MOSIER	3:28
11:20	THE DALLES	3:00
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Better Fruit Publishing Co.

Hood River, Oregon

Facts & Figures

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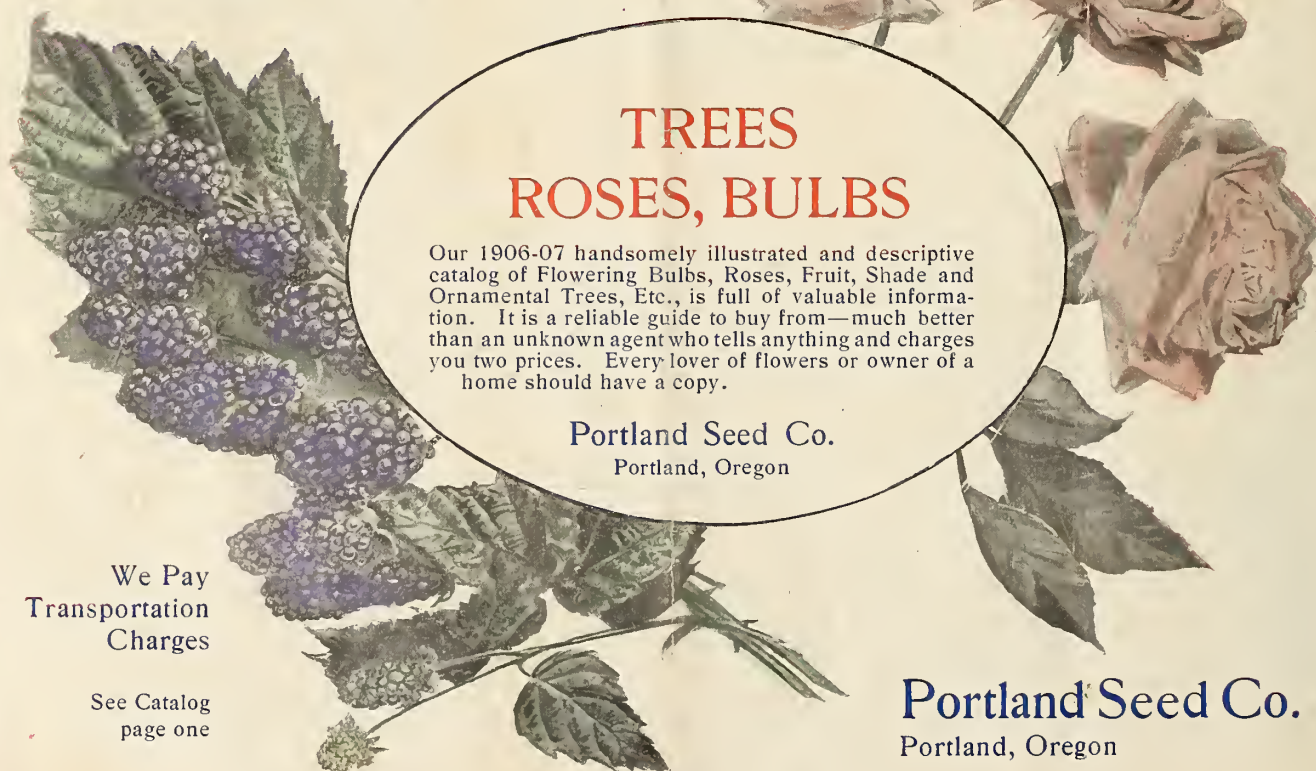
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page one

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